AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 120 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... „ 4-12-0 „
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,456—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	18th Jan.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	25th „
* PENINSULAR	5687	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5957	T. Leigh	22nd „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	29th „
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
M.L. VICTORIA	6327	E. Crewe	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 257-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. STYRIA	....	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	....	4,409	16th April,
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,578	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
JARINTHIA	G. Marocchino...	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th January, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporito...	15th Jan., 1902.
Doc. [illegible]	5,080	G. Lanepa ...	15th Feb., 1902.

BOMBAY [illegible] calling at ALEXANDRIA [illegible] BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	....	27th January, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Montano	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	....	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Montano	26th April, 190

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	505	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	540	577-8	653	660
3rd „	165	..	..	..	..

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
„ „ „ „ 2nd „ „ 3:5

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

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C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Building.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

BOMBAY GAZETTE. BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETICS and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities, Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—M. NAGER. V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal (In.

OUT-DOOR GAMES.

CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOT BALL,
POLO, GOLF, HOCKEY,
RACQUETS, FIVES,
CROQUET.

GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

ALL REQUISITES AT

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of NEW GOODS INVITED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

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Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If I had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.")"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1902.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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LADIES' PREMIER BICYCLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES :—

CLEARANCE SALE,
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CLEARANCE SALE,

CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,

		Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6	Model "Kangaroo"	150	275
2	„ "Popular"	165	300
3	„ "H"	165	300
3	„ "G"	190	330
6	„ "Kohinoor"	200	360
2	„ "Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

By the AMATEUR COMPANY
S. S. CALEDONIA,
IN AID OF THE
GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16TH 1902, at 9 P.M.

Seats can be Booked at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row. Tickets can also be had from the HOUSE SURGEON Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

NOTICE

WANTED, TEMPORARY Upper and Lower SUBORDINATES for SURVEYS and construction. Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st February 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES.
Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.

Rangoon, 2nd January 1902.

AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... „ 4-12-0 „
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c.,
Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,

2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the exclusive privilege of the Manufacture of ARRACK for the Territories of Mysore inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for a period of 5 years from 1st July, 1902 to 30th June, 1907, will be received up to noon MONDAY, the 10th February, 1902, by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

2. For the terms and conditions of the Contract, reference may be made to the Government Notification inviting Tenders for Manufacture of Arrack, published in the "Mysore Gazette," dated 19th December, 1901.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

Bangalore, dated 27th December, 1901.

THE AURANGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

WITH REFERENCE to the NOTICE appearing in the English and Vernacular dailies of the 11th instant under the signature of Mr. A. J. BILLIMORIA, Managing Director, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Registered office of the Company is still at No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, where the business of the Company has been hitherto and will be in future carried on as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company, and has not been removed to any other place, as alleged in the said Notice.

NOTICE is hereby further given that Mr. THAKORDAS JUMNADAS is still acting and will hereafter continue to act as the General Manager of the Company, and that the action of the Directors at whose instance the said Notice has been given, in attempting to remove the Registered office and the General Manager of the Company, is ultra vires, illegal and in breach of the Company's regulations, and is not approved of by a majority of the Shareholders. Dated this 11th day of January 1902.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Secretaries and Agents of the Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BAI RODMAT, wife of SUBJIALLY SHIMJI late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased.

SUBJIALLY SHIMJI of Bombay KHOJA MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant residing at Dongri Street without the Fort, the husband of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING
The 9th day of January, 1902.

Messrs. MULLA and MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST STATUTORY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 20th January, 1902, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts.

2nd.—To appoint or re-appoint Directors.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SALVED MATERIALS OF HOUSES NOS. 67-69, 71, 73-75-77 AT SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of the parties concerned, and on account of the underwriters Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 13th January, 1902, at 4 P. M., on the premises the whole of the salvage consisting the masonry walls, floors, and other materials except the plinth and flooring to ground floor of the Houses Nos. 67-69, 71, 73,-75-77 in Shamset Street.

The purchaser shall have to pay the whole amount of his bid at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL (BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Mill property belonging to the Dhun Mills Limited, at the Auctioneer's Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Trust-deed, dated 1st August, 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadya, of the other part, and on account and at the risk of Varjeevandass-Corsondass, the purchaser of the property at the Auction Sale held on the 17th day of July, 1901.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,360 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A, and which said piece is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north-west by land of Babajee Angria or Nagoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim Wood from the Elphinstone Road and

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Parel, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,592 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim Wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshee Shankar, Krishna Govind, and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, and which said lands or ground firstly or secondly herein before described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and now in the occupation of the Trustees for the debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited.

The above two pieces of land are held under a lease dated the 26th day of August, 1883, and made between Nusserwanjee Ardesir Hormusjee of the one part and the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the other part, for a term of 999 years from the 1st day of April, 1883, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 200, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land, together with all and singular the boilers, with fittings gone by Seeley and two by Hicks Hargreaves & Co., one pair of horizontal compound steam-engine by Hicks Hargreaves & Co., blow-room, card-room, spinning, and reeling house machinery by Platt Brothers, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

The mill consists of about 17,808 mule spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay 13th January, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 each.—MAROKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant.

HAMS ! BACON ! ! CHEESE ! ! ! Just unpacked, really best English York Cut Hams, 7 to 18 lbs. each. Best Wiltshire Bacon cut, ans. 14 per lb. Best Cheddar Cheese, 14 ans. per lb. BULL & Co., Noted House for Hams, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A DOCTOR, for a Steamer, sailing on the 15th] inst. Apply sharp to the BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co, Ld., Ash Lane, Fort.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES is usually the price; this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 3000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL.—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dhonkor Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Enhardy, the most nutricious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs.12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 130 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 10th to FRIDAY, the 24th instant both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd January 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd January, 190

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.
THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.
For particulars for Boys apply to
THE REV. J. REDMAN,
Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to
MISS KIMMINS,
The Knowle, Panchgani.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 3rd March, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS, from 1st April 1902 to 31st March, 1903. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE OFFG. STOREKEEPER,
B. & N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 4th Jan. 1902.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for one year from the 1st April, 1902, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the conditions under which tenders may be made and under which the contracts will be granted can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No tenders will be received after noon on the 3rd February 1902.

4. The contract areas are as follows:—

(a) Ellichpur Distillery area.
Ellichpur District—2,625 square miles with a population at the last census of 295,592
Amraoti District—2,788 square miles, population 630,215.

(b) Akola Distillery area.
Akola District—2,859 square miles, population 532,763.
Malkapur Taluq (of the Buldana District)—791 square miles; population 173,456.

5. Tenders may be made for either or both are as.

W. HASTINGS, Lieut.-Col.
Inspector General of Excise H. A. D.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 192 of 1900.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
1. C. A. TURNER,
2. SHAMJIBHAI AKHAI and
3. AMICHAND PANALAL .....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., the Undersigned Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & COMPANY, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by the Decree Absolute for sale passed by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL in this suit on the 6th day of January, 1902, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Sleater Road, near to the Grant Road Station, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the following property, viz: All that piece of land admeasuring 2290 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 355, Collector's New No A-13385, Old Survey No 193, New Survey No 7035, together with the several messes and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 3383, (1) and Street No 8, Ward No 3683 (2) and Street No 8 A, Ward No. 3683 (3) and Street No 8 B., Ward No 3683 (4) and Street No 8C, and Ward No 3683 (5) and Street No 8 D, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sleater Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Station, on or towards the West by the property of Manekji Muncherji Hormusjee, on or towards the North by the Sleater Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a public passage beyond which is the Frere Bridge and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Undersigned at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1902.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Special Commissioners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 415 of 1900.

JOHN FELIX DE OLIVEIRA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
SUMSOODIN HAJI EBRAHIM PENKER, JAGMOHUNDAS CHHABILDAS MERCHANT, NUSSERWANJI EDULJI BOTTLEWALLA .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots as under, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and each of the abovenamed Defendants in the following properties, viz:

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vazawadi in Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, called Ishurivadi otherwise known as Lotenwadi, admeasuring 1821 square yards or thereabouts with the Bungalow, Stables, Chawls, hereditaments and premises standing or built thereon, and also with any buildings erected thereon or purposed or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker therein, facing Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317 and New No. 4041, and Old Survey No. 2-A, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward No. 4974 (1) and (2) (3) and (4) 4975, and Street No. 302, 302A, 302B, and 302C, and 303, and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the property of Memon Noor Mahomed Haji Seddick Wasa, on the North by the Vazawadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hossain Mohideen Penker.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Ghorbhat" Oart together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and also with any building erected thereon, or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Samsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 3655 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 494, New No 4332, Old Survey No. 91, New Survey No. 91-131, Municipal Ward No. 3710, 3711, 3712, (1) and 3712 (2) Street Nos. 185, 187, 188 and 188A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Panchya Bowla, on the South by the property of Wishwanath Walji, on the West by the Lady Jamsetji Road and on the North by the public passage.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground consisting of an Oart called or known by the name of "Avanta" together with any buildings erected thereon or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Samsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate Prince and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 16,577 square yards or thereabouts, as stated in the instruments of mortgage, or 13,577 square yards as stated in the Collector's bills, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103, new No. 3,654, old Survey No. 155, new Survey No. 1-149, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5678-79 and Street Nos. 154-55 together with messuages, tenements and Bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5675, 5679 and 5680 and Street Nos. 154, 155, and 156 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Sooraram Hoolaji, on or towards the South by the Oart of Rev. D'Souza Moreliker.

All the properties mentioned in the aforesaid three lots are now in the possession of the Receiver appointed by the Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAPHTARY and FERREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 103, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of December, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—SOLD ENGLISH STAMPS of Indian Native States, either in lot or separately. Fivepence, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 4,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 4,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 0 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	284 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDER.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, for which charges will be made when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. ½ half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

APITA

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egyp

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as marble top tables, easy and light chairs, sofas, cupboards, almirah, chest of drawers, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, 2 American type writing machines, American organ, camera with lens and slides 1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehen Stuttgart in good order.

1 Gold hunting watch by Dent, London, with gold chain.

6 boxes 41 Ready Reckoner books and 1 box printed forms for 500 books.

1 New stops organ by W. Bell and Co.

By order of the consignee, warm overcoats, railway rugs, pocket watches, caps and sarees, and fancy goods.

The property of Dr. Jallankiya Bamojee Hahevala, consisting of stoppered medicine bottles and medicine pots with glass name labels, cases of surgical instruments.

On account of the underwriters.

J 84—1 case over shirts seawater damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

A few ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 handsome victoria.

1 second-hand victoria.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 glass front double-seated brougham.

4 sets carriage rubber tyres of superior quality 1 3-4 inches thick.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hamilton Hotel compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, built expressly for the climate of India by order of A. Marcks and Co. Singer's hand-sewing machine, table ornament, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of H. Kean, Esq.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents on the Colaba Causeway, opposite the Apollo Hotel, and close to the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and inlaid household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, specially made for India. Japanese and old China vases and ornaments, Hiak's lamps, one large double roofed khanti tent, 19 × 23, with three feet verandah all round, one Jajmoipore single-poled tent, 10 feet square, one Jubbulpore Bhoobs, 11 feet square, &c., the property of D. S. MOOSAFNA, Esq.

Catalogues are now published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 21, Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Scandal Point, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood palais and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design and workmanship, neat pianoforte by Irish crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet-toned ebony colored mahogany upright cottage piano by "Ronisch" in very good order, very little used, first-class pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one millioner's safe, 24 by 15 by 15, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, one handsome strong cabriolet, one handsome strong Hean, w. gelding, broken to harness and saddle, gentleman and lady's fine saddles with bridles, &c., &c., the property of HARTLEY KENNEDY, ESQ., Commissioner of Police, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SOLID SILVERWARE AND PLATEWARE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sol Memorial Address Presentation Plate, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large lot of valuable solid silverware, consisting of spoons and forks, inkstands, presentation cups and bowls, large and small waiters, rosewater bottles, pandan, water-pots salts and mustards, cruets, tea caddies, singing birds, presentation baskets and handbags, fire stands, photo frames, tumblers and wine glasses, tea-services with trays, salt cellars, napkin rings and menu holders, complete set of washstand furniture, cruet frames, walking sticks and umbrellas, silver plates of sizes, fruit knives and forks, &c., &c.

Also one English built Landau by & Silk weens and one Bath chair.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W Martin, Master of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamship "Ismail," Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY the 18th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 5, P. and O. Terrace, Mazagon, the most valuable plain and carved, also English mahogany household furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best plated ware, rich Persian carpets, one sweet-toned harmonium, one mahogany semi-grand piano, one large size English ice-box, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare glance in tin and soft goods, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Suit No. 705 of 1899.

Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Another

vs

Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoonthi.

Pursuant to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th June 1900 and the Judges' Order dated 19th November 1901, the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner, High Court, through Messrs BENNETT and Co on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in the following property, viz.,

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Camatipoora on the Cross road leading to the Grant Road in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Rao Fonda, on the South by the Foras road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Sapoorjee Coongrar but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now of the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 43 and 45 and 1 to 4 and Ward Nos. 2993 to 2997 and 2987 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Khursedji D. Sheriff, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 1, p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at sea-view Cleveland Hill, Worlee, near Cleveland Bunder, the very valuable and curved teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best plateware, rich glass and crockery ware, valuable pictures, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Littman's table and hanging lamps, Parian figures and marble figures and busts, one second hand strong English-built brougham by "Silk and Son," one strong English-built victoria by "Kesterton," one dog cart by Silk and Sons, one English built landau by [illegible] saddle horse, 16 hands, gone in S and [illegible] mounted Bombay harness ones set [illegible] harness etc., etc., the property of H. A. W[illegible] Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Customers. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including tops per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

TYPES OF THE
INDIAN ARMY.

THE following form the Series of Coloured plates of THE INDIAN ARMY, published by the "Army and Navy Gazette" :—

1. Forces of BENGAL, I.
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Send Money-order for 7s. 6d. for the series. Single plates 7½d.

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3, York St., Covent Garden, London, W. C, ENGLAND, or may be obtained through Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla; THACKER, Bombay; and HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras and Bangalore.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal recently by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Bombay Mails of 28th ult. arrival at Brindisi yesterday.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 9-16 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4 = —1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	104 1-8 = —1-8
Bar Silver in London	25 13-16 = —1-8
Do. New York	55 7-8 = —1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13-16 = unchanged
Do. New York	4 87 1-8 = ,,
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.	= ,,
,, Short London Bills 3 ,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 ,,	= ,,

Extra Bills on Bombay Rs. 200,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Extra Bills on Madras, Rs. 100,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Silver to Bombay £ 90,000
Gold to Bombayy £ 10,000
Arrivals Kirkfield Rottunfels.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet, Manchester was firmer. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 15,000 bales. Surats 50. Imports 50,000 bales. Spot 4 17-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.
4·29	4·28	4·28	4·29	4·25
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	50,000 bales.
Do. last year	24,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	nil,
Do. to Continent	25,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4
Futures, month of April	8·11 —3
Do. do. July	8·17 —3

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 42 3-4, Dec.-Jan-sellers, quiet but steady.

Linseed 50 April-May sellers, firm.

White Karachi Wheat, 30 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

Red ,, ,, 29 1-2 ,, ,,

	Bales
Total week's sales	54,000
,, Sold on spec.	1,000
,, for exportation	3,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	Mutilated
,, Actual exports	Mutilated
,, Week's imports	Mutilated
,, Stock	943,000
Surats week's sales	100
,, Sold on spec.	Nil
,, ,, for exportation	100
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	100
,, Actual exports	400
,, Week's imports	Nil
,, Stock	4,000
Afloat American	280,000
,, Indian	2,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	276,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	130,000
,, Continent	92,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,040,000
Do. at Interior Ports	950,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th January, 1902 :—

Cotton	18,533 bales.
Wheat	332 cwts.
Linseed	1,018 ,,
Rapeseed	337 ,,
Gingellyseed	10,543 ,,
Poppyseed	193 ,,
Groundnuts	937 ,,
Castorseed	9,013 ,,
Rice	1,850 ,,
Myrabolams	4,842 ,,
Cottonseed	13,543 ,,

Imports of treasure ex. s.s. Caledonia from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 154,639
Gold Coin	,, 150,000
Silver Bullion	,, 329,070

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

EXCHANGE.—The market is quiet to-day. Bank T. T. is quoted at 1s. 4 1-32d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. Mercantile bills are reported to have been placed on the basis of 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months sight. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-32d
Do. Demand	1s 4 1-16d
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 9-32d
Do. Francs	170 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	136
Do. Shanghai	185
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 95-14 for cash and 95-15 for account and closed with an advance of one anna in both positions with a fair business passing.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1255. Swadeshi Mills at 560 and Tapty Valley Railway at 382 1-2. Pitits are quiet at 1515.

FREIGHTS.—Market is a little steadier. Business has been done for Antwerp, Hull and Dunkirk at 15-3 Feoruary loading, and for April-May shipment open posts at 15s.

SEEDS.—A good business has transpired in forward Linseed. The enquiry has been freely met by the dealers, and at the close the quotation is about half anna below yesterday's price. A fair business has been done in Gingellyseed at former rates. Other discriptions are unchanged with nothing doing.

COTTON.—The market is steady with prices all unchanged from yesterday. There is a fair enquiry from Mills and exporters, the day's sales being estimated at about 2,500 bales. There is no change in the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Brownsugar 3 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 9-16
3 per cent.	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	25 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORTSAID, JAN. 10,

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Rewa, left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's, steamer Britannia arrived here this afternoon,

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Malta, arrived here this morning.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 11.

Saturday.—Pressure has continued to fall over the greater part of the country but the fall has become slight except in the Deccan, Khandesh and Berar where it continues brisk and a shallow depression is apparently forming as Bushire at the head of the Persian Gulf. The barometer is falling rapidly with south-east wind and cloudy weather so that conditions are somewhat less settled than they have been of late. Over India winds are light and variable and the sky is nearly clear of cloud except in the South and the only rainfalls reported are 0·01 inch at Akola, 0·04 inch at Sangor, 0·01 inch at Jabbulpore and 0·04 inch at Seoni. Temperature is excessive over the greater part of the country especially across the head of the peninsula where the excess is more than five degrees. The mean temperature is very high on the north-west Himalayas and the minimum at Simla last night was forty and at Murree forty-two degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 11TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

With but few exceptions pressure has generally decreased every where, the fall being brisk at Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are feebly cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while they are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been mode- rate to light.

The temperature, both maximum, and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The maximum temperature varied from 92° at Surat and Cochin to 71° at Lahore, and the minimum from 34° at Lahore to 73° at Goa.

The sky is cloudy to overcast at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Akola.

An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the West Coast ootween Dwarka and Goa and at and about Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Akola and Khandwa, where the weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy. Local scattered rain appears likely in the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 1-12m., 1-15s., Low water, 7-22m., 0-58s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

A MEETING of the Committee to assist in the project of the building of the "New Novelty Theatre" will be held in the Novelty Theatre, this afternoon (Monday), at 5-15 p.m.

THE PEOPLES' FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—This Library was closed on Saturday in consequence of the premature and sad death of Mr. Byramjee Nowroji Cama.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—The club shoot at 900 and 1000 yards will take place on Wednesday morning the 15th. Any Rifle may be used, but the scores to count must be made by the same Rifle at both distances.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per s. s. Pangolla, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th instant, respectively.

BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—Mr. F. R. Wadia, residing in Waudby Road, has made a report to the Police that some time during Friday night, his house on the ground floor of the house was entered and gold and silver articles of the value of Rs. 520 carried away. The room was said to have been entered through an open window.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Shivram Dayaram, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen, residing on the second floor of a house in Mombasevi road, while playing near a window on Friday evening, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell out on to the road below from a height of about twenty feet. He sustained serious internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital.

A MUNICIPAL FIREMAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Strangman, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case of a Municipal fireman named Govind Ramjee, who was charged with the theft of a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 130, from a house in Shamsedi Street which took fire on the 29th ultimo. A gold bangle belonging to one Nathalal Kesavlal came into the hands of the accused, a member of the Baoda Tank fire brigade, and he was arrested as he tried to sell it to a Marwaree in Bhendy Bazaar on Friday last. He was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

A CLEVER DODGER.—Fida Hoosein Hasan Ali was charged on Saturday before Mr. Strangman with criminal breach of trust in respect of 14 pieces of silk valued at Rs. 500, belonging to one Parshotam Nanji, a merchant, having his shop at Sutbar Chawl. Accused went to the complainant's shop on the 21st ultimo and took 14 pieces of silk for approval. The complainant accompanied him with the property as far as Null Bazar, where the accused made him wait outside, took the property from him, and went into the house to show the silk to his wife. Accused then disappeared. Complainant informed the police, and the accused was arrested at Ujatpuri while disposing of the property. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

DARING BURGLARS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Ramchandra Balcrishna and Chhagan Hargovind were placed before Mr. Strangman, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing burglary in the house of Kalidas Bhowan and theft of a watch belonging to him. Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused. It appeared that, on the preceding day, the accused effected an entrance into the complainant's residence in Fort Street during his absence and removed the watch. As the complainant returned home, he found the thieves in his room and made them over to the police. The first, an old offender, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes. The second accused was ordered to receive fifteen stripes.

TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Valji Premji, Bhanji Oomersey, Nathoo Jadowji and Jetha Nursey, all Hindus, were charged with stealing a silver waist chain of the value of Rs. 40, the property of one Kursau Valji, a Marwari, air. Boyce, pleader, defended the first accused. The complainant in his evidence said that while he was in his shop in Matarpakady Road, he was called out by the first two accused, and taken by them to a neighbouring house. There they removed the ornament from his person and threatened him with personal injuries if he made a complaint against them. The evidence for the defence showed that the complainant in company of the two accused went to a Marwari and pledged the ornaments with him for Rs. 25. They all then gambled and the complainant having lost all the money raised on the ornament, did not return home for nine days for fear of being scolded by his father. Eventually when found by his father and questioned about the ornament, he replied that he had been robbed of it by the accused. The Magistrate held that the complaint was frivolous and malicious. He acquitted all the accused, and sentenced the complainant to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be distributed amongst the four accused.

DESPERATE SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN.—Shaik Oomer Saaik Ibrahim, a policeman, No. 560, attached to the Market section of the C. Division, committed suicide on Friday evening, by throwing himself off the parapet of the fourth floor of the Police Commissioner's Office, Cusrow Baug, a height of about seventy feet. The man, who was twenty-five years of age, was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained terrible injuries to his head and legs. He died shortly after admission. It appears that the deceased was arrested by Inspector Power, at 3 o'clock that afternoon, in Mombasevi Road on a charge of stealing ornaments from the scene of the recent fire in Abdul Rahiman Street. When taken into custody he was found in possession of a bundle of stolen property. He was taken to the Head Police Office and while the inquiries were in progress, the man asked and was allowed to go away. He was sent in charge of police havildar No. 1008 named Carrim Ibrahim. While walking along the terrace towards the staircase on the fourth floor, the deceased suddenly took the coat which he was carrying in his arm and threw it in the face of the havildar. Before the latter could uncover his face the man jumped over the parapet, which was about three feet high, into the compound below. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the result of the races sailed on Saturday :—

SHIPS BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE.

Sailed at 2-45 p. m.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al's M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28'	Scr	Lt G H S Le-Touche, R I M..	5 15 0	2 20 0
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	5 25	A H J Hamilton Sub, Lt, R I M..	5 17 8	2 26 43
H M S Assaya's Cutter 25'	7 35	Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N..	5 19 25	2 26 50
R I M Dockyard Cutter 26'	8 27	Arch A McDonald, R I M....	5 21 10	2 27 43
R I M Dockyard Cutter 25'	Scr	Comdr Beauchamp, R I M..	5 21 50	2 36 50
H M S Dudley's Cutter 25'	Scr	F H Stelling,	5 27 5	2 42 5
R I M Dockyard Gig 28'	14 5	Comdr Beauchamp, R I M..	5 46 15	2 47 10
P & O Carthage's Cutter 25'	Scr	Comdr J R Lendon	Gave up	

Course Special—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, thence round Committee Vessel leaving it to starboard following on with Course No. 13.

Course Special—6·5 miles. Wind W by N. Strength Light. 1st Prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'; 2nd Prize won by H M S Assaya's Cutter 25' and 3rd Prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter 26'.

TOMPIT CLASS RACE.

Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival H M S
Titmouse	R H H Hopkins,	5 33 18
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 55 20
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5 55 35

Course No 14—8·5 miles. 1st Prize won by Titmouse.

YACHT'S HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE.

Sailed at 3-45 p. m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Isca	10 56	J P Chrystal	5 16 43	2 7 37
Pixie	10 56	K R Smetham	5 18 11	2 2 14
Trixie	10 56	A M Monteath	5 20 30	2 4 34
Janetta	Scr	R E Officers	5 24 30	2 19 20
Moonlight	14 21	R A Officers	Gave up	

Reported having fouled the Buoy.

Course No 8 followed by course No 13—8·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie and 2nd Prize won by Isca.

YACHT'S HANDICAP (CLASS A) RACE.

Sailed at 13-5 p. m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Melody	4 0	J B K Macbeth	5 26 30	2 7 30
Stella	2 24	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	5 30 48	2 13 22
Turquoise	Scr	C A R Crommelin,	5 35 15	2 20 45

Course No 9—9·5 miles. 1st Prize won by Melody.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN GIBBS ROAD.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday morning at the morgue, regarding the deaths of a Hindoo woman and male child who were found murdered in a plantation off Gibbs Road on the 2nd instant. The bodies of the two deceased persons were kept in ice at the morgue until the following evening, when the child's remains were disposed of. The woman's body was preserved until Saturday last, when it was ordered to be disposed of. Hundreds of people viewed the bodies every day but nobody identified either of them. A battaki was beaten for six days throughout the town and 5,000 handbills were distributed and posted through the city and some have been sent up-country, but no clue to the identification or to the commission of the offence has yet been obtained. One thousand handbills have now been published offering a reward for information and identification.

Major L. F. Childe, I.M.S., Second Physician, J. J. Hospital, said: He made a post mortem examination of the bodies of the two deceased on the morning of the 3rd instant, at the morgue. He had previously viewed the bodies in a field off Gibbs Road, where they were alleged to have been found. As to the woman she seemed about twenty-five years old. There were several abrasions below the navel, on the abdomen, shoulders and back. The chest had a flattened-out appearance from side to side. On the face there was a deep ragged wound two inches long below the left ear, leading down to the lower jaw, which was fractured. There was another fracture of the lower jaw between the central lower teeth and a third fracture on the right side of the jaw. On the forehead above the left eye-brow there was a ragged irregular wound one inch and-a-half long. The witness thought all the injuries on the face were probably caused by the sharpish stone on which the face was seen by him lying. There was a discoloured contusion outside the right eye, as if caused by a blow from something blunt. On the head there were two large jagged wounds, situated on the right side and towards the back. Beneath these wounds the bones of the skull were broken up. These bones were forced in with blood effused beneath the skull-cap and the brain protruding. The whole skull had been flattened by pressure. All the injuries to the skull could have been caused by the stone, which was found lying on the head. Eight ribs on the right side and nine on the left were broken. The fractures were mostly about the centre of the ribs. There was some blood effused among the muscles at the ends of the broken ribs, which showed that the fractures must have been caused before death. These injuries might have been caused by great pressure on the front of the chest. Witness did not think such a pressure could have been applied when the body was in the position it was seen in. It might have been applied if the body was stretched flat from the back or from the front or from the body being jammed between hard substances. The lungs and spleen were punctured by the broken ends of the ribs. The injuries to the ribs, lungs and spleen were caused before death, but probably the heart was beating feebly at the time or there would have been more bleeding. The woman might have been fainting or semi-conscious at the time. There was no smell of alcohol or any drug in the stomach, which contained a few grains of rice and digested food. The body was well nourished. The abrasions on the abdomen and other parts might have been caused by the body being knocked against a wall or thrown down or hit in any way in a struggle. There was no thing in these abrasions to suggest that an indecent assault had been committed. Witness thought the injuries to the ribs could have been either caused at the place where the body was found or at some other place. He noticed no sign of scuffle or disturbance of the ground near where he saw the body. He thought it possible that she might have been taken in an unconscious condition to the place where he saw her and there had her head crushed by the stone. He thought she must have been alive at the time the stone was applied to her head. Had death taken place more than a few minutes before the injuries to the head, there would not have been the effusion of blood which was present. He thought one heavy man about 12 stones, kneeling on the chest might have caused the injuries to the ribs. Great force could have been exerted by the knees of a man without causing any external bruises on the chest. It is the theory of the witness that the woman was first knocked about, then the injuries inflicted to her ribs and then she was carried to the place where she was found and there the stone was applied to her head. He thought death occurred during the previous night or some twelve or fifteen hours before he saw her. He was of opinion that the cause of death was multiple injuries above described. As to the child the witness said: The head was burst open and flattened out, the fracture of the skull extending from the root of the nose to the back of the head. The skin over the fracture was cut right through and the skull was almost empty. The large stone which was resting on the head could have caused the injuries. Three sides of the stone were marked with blood. When the first blow of the stone was given, the bodies must have been in the same relative positions as he saw them in. This position must have been purposely brought about. He, Childe was of opinion that the death of the child was caused by fracture of the skull.

Inspector Cozen of the Bombay Police gave evidence as to the steps that had been taken to have the bodies identified.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murders against some person or persons unknown.

SHOOTING ARROWS AT A WOMAN.

MR. R. S. TIPNIS, Sessions Judge of Thana, in November last, convicted Dadu Barku of attempt to commit murder and sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The accused was charged with attempt to commit murder at Yeoor, Taluka Salsette, on the 16th June last, and pleaded guilty. The Sessions Judge remarked that upon the evidence there was not a shadow of doubt that accused attempted to murder the woman Mani. He surrendered himself to the police and confessed before the committing magistrate on two occasions that, in order to kill Mani, he shot arrows at her and wounded her. From the medical evidence it was clear that the wound on Mani's abdomen was a most serious one and likely to cause death. From the confessions of the accused, it would seem that his reason for shooting arrows at her was that she had contracted remarriage with him, but she left him and was seen by him in company of her first husband Tambadya; and he, therefore, got enraged at her. Mani denied the remarriage. She said that accused forcibly took her away for a couple of months, and ill-treated her and therefore she joined her husband Tambadya. There was nothing on the record to show that Mani had contracted marriage with the accused. But, said the Sessions Judge, supposing that she had done so, still there was no grave and sudden provocation. Mani and Tambadya were going on in company. Accused saw no misbehaviour of Mani with Tambadya, who was in fact her real husband. The accused could not be said, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, to have attempted to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He convicted him on his plea of guilty of attempt to commit murder under section 307, second part, of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to suffer six year' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

PRESENTATION TO A STATION MASTER AT BROACH.

A large number of the residents of Broach, including merchants, mill-owners, and members of the station staff, assembled at the Railway Station for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Avasia, the Station Master, on his retirement from the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, after over 39 years' work. Mr. W. F. Wolff, Resident Engineer, presided and in presenting the address with a handsome silver casket, referred to the obliging nature and courteous behaviour of Mr. Hormusji as a Station Master during the period of 24 years, that he had served at the Station. He also spoke of Mr. Hormusji's zealous division to duty and of the satisfaction he had given to all who had come in contact with him. He was glad that the mercantile firms at Broach had subscribed handsomely to the Fund raised in honour of Mr. Hormusji. The address was then read. It stated inter alia :—" During the long period of nearly a quarter of a century which you have passed in Broach we have had innumerable occasions of witnessing the exemplary fidelity, zeal and assiduity with which you served the Company, and the tact, patience and courtesy which have been invariably shown by you to the travelling public and the large body of merchants and others brought in business relations with you while your extreme modesty, amiability, and devotion to your friends have made a deep and lasting impression on our minds." After several other gentlemen had addressed the meeting in appreciation of his services Mr. Hormusji replied in suitable terms. A tea party was also given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Hormusji on Thursday and was attended by about three hundred ladies and gentlemen of Broach.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

FROM Wednesday, the 15th instant, the s.s. Fairy Queen reverts to the old harbour trips, viz., at 7 a. m. to Uiwa and at noon to Dharamtar daily. Other particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

RECEPTION TO THE NEW PORTUGUESE BISHOP.

THE parishioners of the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, who comprise practically all the Goan population resident in Bombay, gave a most fitting and enthusiastic reception to His Lordship Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, the newly appointed Bishop of Damaun, on Saturday. The lane leading to the magnificent Church, from the Girgaum Road, was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, while thousands of coloured "butties," with a few Kitson lamps illuminated the brilliant scene. A triumphal arch was erected at the entrance bearing a welcome to the Bishop. His Lordship arrived at the Church exactly at 7 p. m., where he was awaited by thousands of his jurisdictionists. Three bands were in attendance, which on his arrival, struck up the Portuguese National Anthem. Alongside the Church a well-arranged *dais* was erected. Here an address of welcome was read and presented on behalf of the parish by Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas. His Lordship in reply thanked the vast multitude for his enthusiastic welcome, and said His Holiness the Pope had sent the diocesans of Damaun his special Apostolic benediction which he would be pleased to give that evening. His Lordship was then conducted into the beautiful church in a procession formed of a large number of priests, and members of different confraternities. The interior of the church was very tastefully decorated. The *Te Deum* was sung by a choir of well trained musicians, after which his Lordship gave the Apostolic benediction to the multitude kneeling in and outside the church. The Consul General for Portugal, the Viscount of Wrem, Dr. J. A da Gama, Dr. B. Pais, and the leading members of the Portuguese community took a prominent part in this demonstration of come.

BOMBAY V. R. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The following are the results of matches 3 and 4 class "A" and "B" VII Unlimited "open to all comers, match V Class "C" and Match IX pool.

MATCH III—CLASS "A".

	300 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Major D J Sharp	31	32	63
T M English	31	26	57
Sergt R E Osborne	24	32	56
,, A A Isvine	29	27	56
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley	25	30	55
Cyclist W G Nicoll	25	30	55
Vol H Hulse	28	26	54
C Sergt J W Seaton	29	24	53
Corpl H Nestcher	25	27	52
Lce-Sergt A H Underdown	28	24	52

MATCH IV—CLASS "A"

	600 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Major T M English	33	34	67
Sergt S Simpson	30	28	58
Vol P Gidney	25	32	57
Corpl H Nicholls	28	29	57
,, A D'Silva	25	31	56
Lce-Sergt Gt W D Slaney	25	31	56
Corpl H E Miller	25	30	55
Sergt R E Osborne	28	26	54
C Sgt J A MacKinnon	22	32	54
L Sgt W Walm

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years. Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed. LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WHAT

IS

LALIMLI

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COUGH! COLD!! ASTHMA!!!
AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR LUNG AND THROAT DISEASES IS
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
The curative properties of this palatable Remedy is already well-known.
Per Bottle Ans. 12 and Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price, Re 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

INNES—January 10, at Marine Villa, Madras, the wife C A Innes, I C S, of a son.

MATTHEW—January 8, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of K T Matthew, Assistant Health Officer, Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HONEYMAN—BURNET—January 8, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev J Sommerville Smith, Robert Robertson Honeyman, Kokilamook, Assam, to Bella Boyd, eldest daughter of the late David Burnet, Dundee.

DEATH.

DAVEY—January 8, at his residence "Orange Grove," Poonamallee, Richard Davey, late Quarter-Master Sergeant Body Guard, Madras, and Superintendent, Public Gardens and Museum, Trevandrum, aged 68 years, 6 months and 1 day.

KEMP'S LIST.

— P. V. I. —
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR:
A NERVINE TONIC.

THIS wonderful medicine restores nervous waste, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves." An excellent stimulant taking the place of the insidious "Peg"; as a tonic to the convalescent it is unrivalled. It contains very powerful Nerve Foods, such as Phosporus, Damiana, Coca, &c., combined in such a manner as to form an Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. The Squadron will parade for drill on the Church Gate sands on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Marching order, Puttee Gaiters.
2. Members not in possession of havresacks, water bottles, and canvas ration bags are requested to apply at once to Sergeant Instructor for the same.

By Order
T. W. COFFE, Capt.
Commanding S. L. H.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 4th Jan. 1902 ...	11,629,144
3. Balance to be remitted from 5th Jan. 1902, to 31st March, 1902	4,870,856

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
ART JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GOLD AND SILVER SUITABLE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES.
MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE GRAMOPHONE.
The Popular No. 5 Model with Brass Horn, London Price £6-2-0.
Rs. 82/8.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY;

RIDING BREECHES
PERFECTION OF FIT GUARANTEED.

WASHING MATERIALS	from Rs. 10-8
BEST WOOLLEN WHIP CORDS	from Rs. 28-0
JODHPORE BREECHES.	from Rs. 12-8

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED
Asquith & Lord
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 1st instant.
2. The Parades for the week will be as under viz:—
Letters F and G Companies will parade at 8-15 p.m. to-day Monday 13th instant, at St Marys College, Byculla.
Letter D Company will parade on Tuesday the 14th instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 8 p.m.
Letters A & and C Companies will parade on Thursday next the 16th instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m.
The Officer's Commanding F and G Companies will provide refreshments for their own respective Companies.
Dress for the above parades Drill-Order Plain Clothes.
3. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for class firing on Saturday next the 18th instant from 1-30 p.m. All members who have not yet commenced their class firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.
4. Drills for the week for Cadets,
L Company at St. Marys College Byculla at 4-15 p m. on Tuesday next the 14th. instant & 7-15 a m on Thursday the 16th Instant.
5. It is notified for information that all the above parades will count as Commanding Officers Parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

THE DAIVADNYA COMMUNITY.—We continue to receive letters on matters affecting this community. One batch of writers contend there is no division in the caste. The other as definitely assert that there is. We decline to find space in our columns for the washing of the caste's soiled linen. The dissentients may or may not be numerous. Statements on both sides may or may not be exaggerated. Our readers take no interest in the squabble. A house divided against itself must fall, and if the house is divided, the sooner it falls the better.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1902.

MORE CRUISERS WANTED.

CONSIDERING that the Naval estimates of *the current year are roughly two millions in* excess of the record, and that from thirteen *millions in 1887 the figures have gone up* to thirty-two, that Germany, the new naval power, must perforce mark *time in her own ground*, that Russia is pressed for money and that the Naval Committee in *France stands* in the way of progress, it might have been expected that *agitation in England would now* take a much needed rest. But no, the British Naval authorities are never again to be allowed to slumber. Ships must be built, speed increased and armament improved, whether the income-tax is six-pence or two shillings. That is the policy of the Navy League, though perhaps put in a way which they would not wish. Our telegrams the other day told us that two more battleships, five armoured and two protected cruisers were to be laid down and when we remember that three battleships, twelve first class cruisers, and four destroyers are on the stocks, it would seem on the face of it that sufficient activity prevails. But those who deem that an adequate Navy is the best guarantee of peace will have their own definition of the word adequate. "Frigates, more frigates," was the cry of the Victor, of the Nile and Trafalgar, and it looks, remarks Mr. Archibald Hurd in an article he has written on "Missing British Cruisers," as though the Admirals entrusted with the defence of the Empire in the next naval war would make the same entreaty, "cruisers, more cruisers." "Only numbers can annihilate." Mr. Hurd says, we have not enough by sixty-four. Lord Charles Beresford is of opinion that we should have three cruisers to each battleship. We have 47 battleships practically ready, and on Admiral Hornby's estimate we want 186 cruisers, for the protection of our commerce. Mr. Hurd, a recognised authority on naval matters, endorses these views. We have not sufficient ships of this type. We do not enable our officers to study the best use to make of them and what vessels we have are, for the most part, too slow. Mr. Hurd supports his contention by quoting the report of the umpires in the recent naval manœuvres, wherein Admiral Wilson, though numerically weak, had a squadron of swifter battleships and was thus in a position to assume any formation he thought desirable, causing confusion to Admiral Noel's squadron by his swift changes of position. The Admiralty under-estimate the number of cruisers required to act as eyes and ears of the battle squadrons and to protect commerce.

So rapid have been the strides of the marine engineer and the ordnance and armour manufacturer, remarks Mr. Hurd, that the old standards by which men-of-war were judged require revision. We are now building battleships that are swifter than our cruisers, and some cruisers that are more powerful for offence and defence, or at least as powerful as many of our battleships. Mr. Hurd laments this change, since it renders correct classification so difficult. But his main object is to consider the probable influence of speed on the future naval war in view of recent developments, for he is an ardent advocate of mobility both at sea and ashore. As a few thousand pounds spent beforehand may save millions afterwards, it is well to take Mr. Hurd's views into consideration. When war does break out, he urges, our men-of-war will have to patrol not merely territories half as great as Europe alone, but will be the guardians of almost limitless ocean stretches often covered by thick mists or fogs, rendering scouting and all operations most trying. It will fall to the cruisers of the fleets to watch the enemy's or enemies' ports, to act as the eyes of the battle squadrons and to protect the commerce of the Empire. Therefore, speed, the highest speed obtainable, will be of vital consequence—speed to carry tidings of the enemy's movements in ports to the admiral in waiting with his battleships in some spot safe from attack by torpedo-boats or submarines; speed to hang on to the tail of the foe's cruisers when they are in too great strength to be attacked; speed to overhaul any of the enemy's commerce destroyers, when prowling in search of prey; speed to steam ahead of the battleships, screening them from the enemy's observation and signalling back such information as may enable the admiral in command to judge when to avoid an attack or when again he can force a contest with the best hope of success. There is much force in what Mr. Hurd says, but he is perhaps inclined to draw his conclusions too liberally from the lessons of manœuvres which after all are misleading at the best. At the same time we are glad to see he does not close his eyes to the fact that all the constructors of the world are now intent on providing battleships, armoured-ships and cruisers which combine with excellent defensive and offensive qualities speeds excelling anything that was considered possible in earlier cruisers which have no armour belts and depend for their protection entirely on steel decks of varying thicknesses. Commander Jones, the prize essayist of the Royal United Service Institution, declares the true policy as regards the speed of cruisers to be to give all sufficient speed to carry out their scouting without fear of interference from battleships and for this purpose they should be two or three knots faster than the contemporary battleships and that any sacrifice must be made to obtain that superiority.

Mr. Hurd from this argument deduces the conclusion that the larger number of our cruisers are practically useless, and it does not require a naval expert to recognise the fact that as protectors of the swift liners and merchant men they cannot hope to act. Thus it will be seen that the outlay the Admiralty is devoting to new cruisers, although enormous, does not put the Navy on that plane of efficiency so devoutly wished for, though it may put it on a footing which keeps it equal to the joint navies of any other two nations. It cannot be denied that if we wish cruisers to fulfil the duties which have been allotted to them by naval authorities we want many more of them, and that Mr. Hurd's estimate of our requirements is not at all extravagant. The craze for building cruisers as big as battleships fortunately had but a short period of existence. We are not likely to have more of them, but it is earnestly to be hoped that we may have them faster and faster, cruisers that can not only hang on to the heels of the rapid ocean-going liners, but if necessity arises over-haul them. Mr. Hurd is at pains to divide such as we have into classes and it will surprise most lay readers to find that we are so deficient in cruisers capable of performing the duties required of them. If *we hear shortly of further agitation* in favour of expending more money on the building of *swift cruisers we need not* be surprised, though we can sink any two navies as we are. When the revival in the shipbuilding yards shall come what we should aim at *is to see that* India receives her share, for the neglect of this country from the *point of view of naval* defences is, to say the least, exceedingly discreditable.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TEA PLANTER.

BOTH Indian and English trade journals appear to be lamenting the condition of the Indian Tea *Trade. The continued slump* in the prices of Indian Tea wears a very threatening aspect and everywhere planters are exercising themselves as to what means should be adopted to bring about an improvement. The cause for the decline is obvious. The English markets are over-stocked, and if things continue as they are at the present time, markets are likely to become more and more against the producer. Indeed, the planter appears to have the greatest difficulty to avoid playing into the hands of the buyer. Various remedies have been suggested, but it is apparent that one of two things must be brought about before the present position can be altered. Either the market must be extended or the output must be restricted. The first suggestion is naturally the most attractive, and were it immediately practicable, the whole efforts of the tea planter should aim at extending the market for his tea. But though some little has already been accomplished in this direction, it is not to be expected—considering present circumstances—that an adequate market for the present output should be quickly found. It will require time and money before such a thing is brought about—if it is ever brought about. And time and money are the very things which the tea planter cannot afford in his present straitened circumstances. He has hard work to make both ends meet, and he has still greater difficulty in financing himself for the future. If "the extension of his market" were a thing that meant time only, he could not afford to wait. What he wants is an immediate alleviation of his present need, and the question is: How is this to be brought about? Falling back upon the other suggestion: "the restriction of the output," further difficulties crop up. In the first place planters are very chary as to the reduction of their holdings. Ever and anon an artificial flutter in the English market—an increase of a penny or a fraction of a penny—will cause the shipping of endless loads of tea. These indiscretions on the part of planters are, of course, simply what are looked for and expected by buyers; and the market being once more irrevocably overstocked, once more comes the inevitable slump, and planters are in a worse position than ever. Were the old tea plantations, which are now worked almost at a loss, relinquished it is doubtful, whether the output would be restricted. Obviously what would happen if planters were to lose their hold of the old plantings is this: First of all rent would still have to be paid on them, and if not Government would offer them to other more enterprising tenants. And it must be remembered that natives, satisfied with a three-anna average, can make them pay, for they have none of the heavy expenses of European companies, and their general expenditure is less in proportion. So that it is extremely doubtful, if their old holdings were relinquished, whether the output would be in any way restricted. The latest remedy is suggested in the "Planters' Gazette." Bearing in mind the advantage of the cooly over the European planter, it is suggested that their old holdings should be let out to independent tenants. These would then, no doubt, sell their tea to the European planter, and he would be only too glad to buy it. To a great extent control over labour would be entirely lost, but there is no real reason why the plan should not be carried out. As the "Planters' Gazette" advises, the plan should not be adopted hurriedly or extensively at first, and it certainly could not be carried out in remote districts. But there seems at least some hope in this scheme for an alleviation of the difficulty which besets the Indian tea grower.

WARFARE IN ACHEEN.

ACHEEN, the white elephant of the Netherlands, may soon be deserted by the Dutch, that is if ever it may truly be said, to have belonged to them. Since 1873 they have been conducting a war in this kingdom of Sumatra, and even until this present day that war has been barren of results—except such inevitable results as the loss of thousands of men and the expenditure of endless millions. At length in the Home Government is found a party advocating the abandonment of Acheen and New Guinea, on the ground that these territories are unprofitable possessions. Certainly, there is plenty of opposition to this policy. Looking at the matter from a humanitarian point of view many members of the Dutch Government are inclined to think that it would be unkind to the Achinese to abandon the country. It would then lapse into the state of anarchy which existed before it was taken over by the Dutch, and quarrels and petty wars would reign in Acheen. To an impartial observer that "state of anarchy" could hardly be worse than the Government which now exists or does not exist, whichever phrase is preferred. "In Acheen," said a recent writer "there is no quarter given or received. All the enemy's wounded are shot down, and the Dutch say they know a like fate will attend them if they fall into the hands of the Achinese." Indeed it has even been said that the Achinese are more inclined to be merciful than their opponents, and that the Dutch used the dead of their foes as decoys, shooting down the men who came to carry the corpses away. The pious rebuke, which has from time to time been sent from Holland across the German ocean on account of alleged cruelty by the British in their dealings with the Boers, falls rather flat after this. Perhaps, after all, Holland would do better if she were to abandon such humanitarian methods, and leave the Achinese to govern themselves.

OIL VERSUS COAL IN STEAMERS.

THE "Clam" of the London Shell Line arrived in Dover some time ago, after a forty-five days' voyage from Borneo. The vessel is a steamer of 3,550 tons, and did the distance, 11,000 miles, entirely with oil-fuel. A steamer of this size depending on coal for steaming requires eighteen to twenty bunkers, the "Clam" had only three. Besides this advantage greater cleanliness in the whole ship was attained, specially in the hold. The Shell Line *intends, in order to provide for the fuel* required by steamers going eastwards, to erect in Dover three large oil-tanks, and to establish depots in Havre and Liverpool. Vessels, then, on their way to China and Japan, can arrange for filling their bunkers at these regular stations. For the return voyage *the "Clam" took on board about 1,500 tons* of oil, an operation which was carried out *without any difficulty and without any of the* disagreeabilities of coaling. There is little *doubt that the use of mineral oil for heating* purposes is steadily gaining ground, and there *is every prospect of its taking the place of coal* in many directions.

COLONEL DELISLE IN PURSUIT OF DE WET.

IT is interesting to note in connection with the pursuit of De Wet that another commander almost equally well known in Indian military circles has joined hands with General E. Locke Elliot. We refer to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. DeLisle who, according to a Reuter's telegram, was in hot pursuit of the Boer commandant after the latter had unsuccessfully attempted to cross the railway north of Kroonstad with a following of a thousand men on the 9th instant. Colonel DeLisle, D.S.O., our readers will scarcely need to be informed, is the same officer, who when attached to the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry at Poona a few years ago, gained such a great reputation as a polo player. When the war broke out Colonel DeLisle—or Captain as he was then—was selected to take command of a corps of mounted infantry and has been actively employed ever since. His name has been mentioned several times lately for smart work in connection with the operations in the Orange River Colony and perhaps to him will fall the credit of effecting the capture of the famous Boer leader.

THE Press Association says it has been definitely decided that the King will open Parliament in person on Jan. 16. Immediately after the holidays, preparations for the ceremony will be begun.

THE famine returns last week show an increase of 17,000, the total now being 158,000. There are at present only 3,000 persons on the lists in the Punjab; but this number is certain to increase shortly.

THE Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the receipt from Mr. T. W. Bonner, District Loco Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi, of Rupees 200 towards the Poor Box fund of the J. J. Hospital.

A TELEGRAM announces serious breaks on the Nilgiri Railway, owing to heavy rainfall. The fresh interruption of traffic on the hill railway may have a serious influence on its prospects.

MR. R. NATHAN, C. S., who has just returned from furlough, is likely to be attached to the University Commission which will shortly be nominated.

MR. W. C. MACPHERSON, who has been nominated as Revenue Secretary for Bengal, will, on return from England, be first placed on special duty with the Irrigation Commission.

NEWS of a daring robbery has just reached us from Shiraz. The manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia, accompanied by his wife, arrived there from Bushire and deposited their luggage and effects in their house, but decided to spend the night with the Superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraphs. During the night thieves broke into the residence and made a complete clearance of the whole of their luggage and effects and left not even a change of clothes for the unfortunate couple. Diligent search for the thieves has up to the latest news been fruitless. The new English Residency at Shiraz is now practically completed, and it is expected that it will be occupied next summer, either by the English Consul General or the First Assistant.

THE latest plague returns are distinctly worse than any which have been issued for weeks past. It is not merely that the weekly mortality is close upon 10,000 as compared with some 2,500 in the similar period of 1901, but that the disease seems to be extending steadily into the Madras Presidency, which has hitherto enjoyed practical immunity from its effects, and to be making serious headway in the Punjab. A twelvemonth ago Madras reported only 25 deaths in a week: now the number is about 500. In the Punjab the mortality has sprung to over 2,300 a week, nine districts and two Native States being infected. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 665 deaths were reported last week, of which over 400 were in the Ballia District alone. Going back some three months to the beginning of the cold weather, we find that there were then only 90 deaths weekly in the Punjab, and 28 in the N.-W. Provinces, while only a few cases were occurring in Madras. The Bombay districts were then worse, as the weekly mortality was 6,500: now it is 4,300. The plague is less severe in Bengal than in January 1901, the weekly mortality being under 450 as compared with 1,500. Calcutta fortunately, has only some 3 or 4 plague deaths daily, and the mortality from all causes has fallen to about 500 weekly, a sure sign that the city is healthy. It has not yet been found possible to stamp out plague in Kashmir (Jammu) where about 200 deaths weekly are still reported.

THE borings for petroleum in the Lunchnager district in Germany have not hitherto been very successful. That oil exists in large quantities there has been proved beyond doubt, and expert and geologists are of opinion that the oil will be better both in quality and quantity, the wider and deeper the borings are made. The borings have not yet got much beyond 600 feet and at that depth, it is useless to expect the same results as are attained in Russia at 3,000 metres of depth. It is much desired in Germany that the borings should be made on such a scale as would tend to render that country independent of foreign petroleum, for which the fatherland grudges the high price that has to be paid to foreign companies.

HINTS FOR TRIPS TO KASHMIR.

I.

THESE trips in the case of residents in the Punjab are naturally frequent. But visitors to Kashmir from Western India are comparatively few; and the main reason for this fact must be the dread of the journey across India, and the long tonga drive before one is landed in Kashmir. These terrors, however, may be easily exaggerated; and, after all, they last but a short time, and are more than compensated by the pleasures enjoyed during the latter part and at the end of the journey. It is not intended, in the following brief notes, to attempt a concentrated "Guide to Kashmir." That is already at hand in Neve's "Tourists' Guide to Kashmir, Ladakh, Skardu, &c.," which can be procured at Thacker and Co., Bombay, for the sum of two rupees, and is valuable enough to be a necessary "vade mecum" to every traveller in those parts. For sportsmen there are other useful books which are mentioned by Mr. Neve. But the following lines are simply meant to be an encouragement to the weary worker in Western India, pointing out that there is within a seven days' journey a health resort where a stay for a month or six weeks will invigorate him and send him back to his work a far fitter man than if he had used the usual three months' leave (twice the six weeks necessary for a trip to Kashmir) in a hurried visit to Europe. Assuming that there are no domestic or business reasons, which draw the health and rest seeker to Europe, there can be no doubt as to the advantages of a trip to Kashmir. Even for the gaiety seeker, the misguided individual, who fancies that he will find health and rest in a ceaseless round of frivolities, there is Gulmarg, which from June to September is every year becoming more and more a typical hill-station, with its *race-course, golf-links,* and polo ground. But these notes are written by and *for the jaded worker, who seeks in his holiday* to gain real rest and health. For him the "season" *at Gulmarg has no attractions.* Assuming that his leave is limited to six weeks or *two months, how* can he best enjoy his holiday?

For the traveller from Western India there are practically two routes, one from Rawal Pindi, *a station on the North-Western Railway,* the other from Gujrat, *also a station on the same* railway, a little nearer Lahore than is Pindi. *The latter, known as the Pir Panjal route,* is for the hardy traveller, and is only open from the middle or *end of May till the end of October.* It affords grand scenery, but it involves stiff climbing, *for it lies* across the Pir Panjal range of mountains, which is one of the *characteristic features of the magnificent* views in Kashmir. There are thirteen stages, the *total distance being between one hundred and* seventy or one hundred and *eighty miles (from* Gujrat to Srinagar), all of which, except the first *long stage of twenty-eight miles, must be done on* foot or on a pony. Two friends of ours, man and *wife, did this journey in August, 1899,* and their description of the road, though enthusiastic about the scenery, showed that they must have been "as hard as nails." Confining our remarks to the former, known as the Murree route, which is now used by nearly everyone entering Kashmir, the following notes may be found useful.

Starting from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by the Calcutta Mail (G. I. P. R.) we settle ourselves in a through carriage to Lahore via Itarsi (Indian Midland.) On the second evening we find ourselves at Saharanpur or Umballa, and at either of these places we transfer all our belongings to a Pindi carriage. That is a "tip" not to be forgotten: otherwise we should be turned out of our Lahore carriage in the middle of the night. The next day about 2 p. m. Pindi is reached. So far the journey has taken about 65 hours. Of course, it is hotter in the spring (March and April) than in the summer or autumn (August and September), but with proper appliances the journey is quite bearable for adults. An Oakes's ice-basket may be recommended, in which the soda-water and refrigerable food for immediate use can be kept. A further supply of ice can be kept in a box with sawdust in the lavatory, and also this necessary accompaniment can be obtained from the "icewalla" on the train as far as Lahore. As it must be admitted that the refreshment rooms in the Bombay Presidency are not first rate, it is well to take a supply of food when starting from Bombay. We found our Army and Navy Stores' tiffin basket, with porcelain dishes and enamel-ware plates very useful. Another large basket with tray held "dubbas," bread, and spare plates (enamel), cutlery, &c. A Drew's tea-basket is a great standby. This with a tin or two of good butter, some tins of Brand's essence of chicken, Paysandu tongue, biscuits and preserved meat in glass (procurable at the Army and Navy Stores) made us fairly independent of refreshment rooms. Bread can be procured at the large stations. So much for commissariat on the road.

For luggage to be sent on ahead to meet one at Pindi, three or four or more "kiltas" should be taken. They are high baskets covered with leather and are easily carried by coolies on the march. In them we packed a set of aluminium cooking pots with other necessary paraphernalia. The favourite brand of tea, whisky, butter, &c., should also be taken. An indispensable accompaniment is one or two kerosine oil cases. These should be fitted with lids, hinges, and padlocks, the empty tins having wire handles affixed, folding inside over the top. The tins can then be used in camp for heating bathing water, while in the train or on the march they hold hurricane lanterns and various odds and ends. Light mattresses, cork or coir, should also be sent on. A useful article, procurable at the Stores is a cork mattress sewn into a durable water-proof "hold-all." This held another [illegible] with some wraps, the whole forming [illegible] could be carried by a coolie. Another [illegible] water-proof sheet, contained the [illegible] blankets, wraps, &c.

As to clothing, a supply of both warm and light garments should be taken, for the weather is often variable, and it is sometimes most necessary, when the sun goes down, to change into warmer clothes than one has been wearing in the day time. If one is not intending to join the giddy throng in the season at Srinagar or Gulmarg, fashionable clothes are not necessary, but a dress suit case (with dress suit,) and a suit of "dittos" which can be worn at a garden party is indispensable, if one does not wish to shun the hospitality which is shown to visitors by the Residency or by old friends who may be met in the Valley. Ladies can read between the lines and tell what to put in their Gladstone bags. (Someone sitting by my side says, why not mention a dressy blouse and a fichu? but, for obvious reasons, I dare not enter into details.)

We have now arrived at Pindi railway station at 2 p.m. on the third day after leaving Victoria Terminus (Bombay). The first thing to be done is to start the heavy baggage—all the baggage, in fact, that cannot be carried in the tonga with one—in "ekkas" for Baramulla or Srinagar. As will be shown Baramulla is the best place for one to join the heavy luggage. An "ekka" is a one-horse light cart, carrying a fair amount of kit and taking from four to four and-a-half days to reach Baramulla. A servant can make himself comfortable seated on the luggage. The tonga should be engaged in advance from the Imperial Carrying Co., Dhanjibhoy and Son, Rawalpindi, and the agent may be asked to warn the "ekka chowdri" to be in attendance on the arrival of the train at Pindi station. Having despatched the ekkas, the next question is whether to go on at once to Murree, or spend the night at Pindi and start the next morning.

There is no advantage in getting far ahead of the ekka luggage, and the question is whether it is better to spend the extra day at Pindi or at Murree. In April the writer with another gentleman started for Murree directly after lunch at the Pindi railway station, but it was dark long before we reached Murree, and the bleaks on the road near Murree caused by long strings of Commissariat carts were aggravating. We were not landed at Rowbury's Hotel till half-past nine o'clock. In the autumn of last year, travelling with ladies, we decided to rest at Pindi, and though, of course, it was hotter than it would have been at Murree, we did not regret the resolve

(Concluded on page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS GOES TO THE FRONT.

LORD MILNER AT JOHANNESBURG.

FUTURE OF THE GOLD REEFED CITY.

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

General Sir James Willcocks has been ordered to South Africa.

[Sir James Willcocks, D. S.O., K.C.M.G. or 1900 C. M. G. 1899, Commandant of troops, Northern Nigeria, since 1899; born in 1857, 4th of late Captain W. Willcocks, H.E.I.C.S.; married Winifred, 2nd daughter of Colonel G. A. Way, C. B. 1899 Eton tutor, Eton, Somersshire Enrolled A my, 1878, Captain, Leinster Regt., 1884; Major, 1893; served in Afghan Campaign, 1879-80 (Medal), Waziri expedition, 1881 (despatches) Soudan Campaign 1885 (medal with clasp and bronze star), Burma expedition, 1886-89 (medal with 2 clasps, despatches, D. S. O.); Chin-Lushai expedition, 1889-90 (clasp); Manipoor expedition 1891 (despatches clasp) as A. A. G. with Tochi Field Force, 1897 (despatches, medal with clasp) as 2nd-in-Command, West African Frontier Force, 1898 received the thanks of H.M.'s Government, Temporary Lieut-Col. Nov. 1897, local Colonel, Sept. 1898, Relief of Kumashi, 1900 (Brevet of Colonel). Decorated for services with the West African Frontier Force on the Niger.]

Lord Milner in a speech at a banquet given to him in Johannesburg spoke hopefully of the future and said the storm had cleared the air. He foretold that Johannesburg would be one of the greatest cities in the world which would mean a British Transvaal and British South Africa.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

De Wet with 1,000 Boers fruitlessly attempted to cross the railway North of Kroonstad on the 9th and retired eastward with De Lisle pursuing him.

General Elliott's column is still pursuing De Wet who is being driven towards the main line.

De Wet has a large force but refuses to give battle.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE CALUMNIES ON BRITISH TROOPS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S REBUKE OF SLANDER.

LONDON PRESS UNAPPEASED.

STIRRING SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, JAN. 10.

In the Reichstag to-day, Count von Bulow severely censured a Deputy for vilifying Mr. Chamberlain and the British Army. Popular resentment, he said, even of the appearance of an aspersion on the German Army, was quite comprehensible, but if it was wished to make that an excuse for changing Germany's attitude on the South African war or creating unfriendly relations with a people with whom Germany is bound by weighty interests, he (Count von Bulow) would have nothing to do with it.

Germany's interests, he said, required peaceful and friendly relations with England and he hoped that in future nothing would interfere with the endeavour to maintain such.

JAN. 11.

The "Times" and "Standard" severely criticise Count von Bulow and regard his censure of the Deputy in the Reichstag as insufficient.

The "Times" says never has such a gross insult to a friendly nation in a foreign Parliament met with such a mild rebuke, and adds we have a right to expect a definite repudiation of the calumnies on our soldiers.

JAN. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham last night, vigorously replied to Count von Bulow. He said he withdraw nothing, qualified nothing, and defended nothing. He would not follow the example set him and did not want to give lessons to a foreign minister, and would not accept any. He was responsible only to his Sovereign and his countrymen. The feeling of hostility for England he said had existed more or less for a century, and always comes to the surface when we are in difficulty, but had never done us serious harm.

The present Government which had been called inept and feeble had successfully grappled with burning questions which its predecessors had allowed to drift, viz.:—Siam, Venezuelan boundary, West African hinterland, Samoa, the French position on the Nile, the British position in the East, the Nicaragua Canal question and the Transvaal. These were solid achievements, but what was more important than the goodwill of foreign nations was the affection and confidence of our kinsfolk across the seas.

Our losses he said in the war had been heavy, but had [illegible] the British races throughout the world [illegible] ever we again have to fight for our existe[illegible] the world in arms, we will be supported by [illegible]ons of Britain in every quarter of the Globe.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY COUNT VON BULOW.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

GERMANY'S POSITION IN CHINA.

Count von Bulow in the Reichstag said Signor Prinetti had unreservedly endorsed his recent speech in the Reichstag on the subject of the Triple Alliance.

Events in China, the Count said, had convinced the Chinese of the unity of the Powers when barbarism had to be combated. Germany's policy in China was realised and she had strengthened her position in Shantung and secured equal rights on the Peiho and Yangtze.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

HER INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

It is remarked that Count von Bulow in his recent speech, when enumerating the points where German policy was interested, mentioned not only the North Coast of Africa and Eastern Asia, but Persia.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Sir Robert Giffen, in an article in the "Times", advocates an increase in the duty on tea of twopence or threepence per pound.

The "Times" in a leader supports the proposal.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The secretaries of the Indian Tea Association and the Ceylon Association in a joint letter to the "Times" quote Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's last budget speech, showing that he was disinclined to increase the Tea duty.

MR. ROSSARMON, the railway expert will go direct to America in the spring returning to India next cold weather to complete his work out here.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 10

Mr. John Middleton of the Supreme Court Cyprus, has been gazetted Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.

Mr. Basil Scott has been gazetted Advocate-General, Bombay.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

VISIT TO RUSSIA.

The Crown Prince of Siam has arrived at St. Petersburg and was met at the station by the Tsarewitch.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

EULOGY OF THE TROOPS.

Mr. Balfour in a speech at Manchester, last night, referring to the Continental calumnies on our troops said it would be impossible to more highly praise an army than to say it had reached the standard of our soldiers in South Africa in courage and humanity.

THE KAISER'S NEW YACHT

PRINCE HEINRICH GOES TO NEW YORK.

The Emperor William is sending Prince Heinrich on board the Hohenzollern to New York to attend the launch of His Majesty's new racing yacht.

The Emperor has exchanged most cordial telegrams with President Roosevelt.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND vs. WALES.

In the football match between England and Wales the latter had a penalty goal and two tries and beat England by a goal and a try.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

At to-day's Second Meeting there was a large attendance, and the racing was excellent. Details:—

THE TALLY-HO PLATE.

Aga S. Shah's Kelso, 10st. 13lbs. ... T. Scott 1
Mr. J. B.'s Vanda, 11st. 6lbs. .... Morrison 2
Major Carroll's Afreet, 9st. ..... Hoyt 3

Nearing home Kelso drew away and won by three-quarters of a length; same distance between second and third. Time—3min. 5secs.

THE LILLIPUTIAN STAKES.

Mr. Walmsley's Housemaid II., 9st. 10lbs.. Ramshaw 1
Mr. B. B's Lady Olive, 8st. 11lbs. Robinson 2
Captain Darrell's sister Sue, 9st. ... Bence 3

Won after a splendid race by a head; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—1min. 7secs.

THE KIDDERPORE STAKES.

Aga S. Shah's Swiftsure, 8st. 11lbs.—Bence 1
Mr. Apcar's Peninsular, 9st. 2lbs. Robinson 2
Nawab Jaffrali's Trustee, 7st. 4lbs. Elliott 3
Mr. Gove's Callagoe, 7st. ..... O'Neil 4

Won by a head; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—2 min. 11 secs.

An objection was lodged against the winner for crossing Peninsular, but it was overruled.

THE BELVEDERE PONY STAKES.

Col. Beaver's Bess, 8st. 5lbs. ..... Penton 1
Mr. Galstaun's Notyet, 9st. 11lbs. Southall 2
Mr. Walker's Good Girl, 7st. 11b..... Hoyt 3

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 48secs.

THE METROPOLITAN STAKES.

Mr. J. B.'s Security, 9st. 2lbs. ... Ramshaw 1
Mr. Reynold's Loch Clieveden, 7st. 13lbs. Cowell 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Vigorous, 7st. 10lbs. Beehun 3

Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 16 1-5secs.

THE NEW STAKES.

Capt. Darrell's Wait-a-while, 9st. 13lbs. Robinson 1
Mr. Avasia's Key West, 8st..... Southall 2
Messrs. G. K. and D. D.'s Veera, 8st. 7lbs. Elliott 3

Won by a head; a length and-a-half between second and third. Time—1min 4 3-5secs.

THE JANUARY STAKES.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Dioptrics, 9st. 5lbs. 1
Mr. Glasscock's Mervyn, 7st. 6lbs. ... Hoyt 2
Aga Khan's and Aga S. Shah's Firecracker, 9st. 5lbs. ..... Robinson 3

Won by a length; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 31 1-5secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Whitall and Captain Burton, officiate as Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively, of the 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

The 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers leave Mian Mir as early as possible for Deolali for embarkation in the transport Armenian, sailing about the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JAN. 11.—Allen, 2nd-Lieut Bo., R.A., to join R.G.A., Jhansi, from Malta.

Paterson, Major, Bengal, 2nd A. and S. Highlanders, from leave, from England.

Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal, 7th Rajputs, from furlough leave, from England.

Russell, Captain, Bengal, 1st Gloster Regiment, on retirement, from Allahabad.

Lenney, Captain, Bengal, 1st Cameronians, on leave, from Lucknow.

Haywood, Lieut., Punjab, Quetta Mntd. Battery, from leave, from England.

Stewart, Major, Punjab, 5th Goorkhas, Mntd Battery, from leave, from England.

Douglas, Lieut., Punjab, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, proceeding to England from Peshawar.

Ogilvy, Lieut., Punjab, 4th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Norie, Captain, Punjab, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.

Engledue, Captain, Punjab, The Queen's, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 11.—Woon, Col., Punj., 20th P. I., on duty to Mian Mir.

Pritchard, Capt., Punj., 2nd Lancers, on furlough to England.

Engledue, Capt., Punj., The Queen's, on duty to Rawal Pindi.

Douglas, Lieut., Punj., 1st Wilts. Regt., to join, to England.

Boyd, 2nd Lieut., Punj., 13th Lancers, from leave to Saugor.

Norie, Capt., Punj., 42nd Gurkha Rifles, from leave to Abbottabad.

Ogilvy, Lieut., Punj., 4th Dra. Guards, on leave to England.

Lenney, Capt., Beng., 1st Cameronians, on leave to England.

Simpson, 2nd Lieut., Beng., 10th B. I., on duty to Bareilly.

Vaughan, Lieut.-Col., Beng., 7th Rajputs, from furlough to Lucknow.

Richardson, Col., Beng., South Lanc. Regt., off leave to Jhansi.

Wolseley, Lieut.-Col., Bo., R. A. M. C., on inspection tour to Kamptee.

Minogue, Capt., Bo., W. Yorks. Regt., on leave to England.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

THE DISTRESS IN GUJARAT.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S SOLICITUDE FOR THE PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

A despatch from the Secretary of State on the report of the Famine Commission is published.

Regarding the proposals made by the Commission for abolishing the minimum wage and introducing a system of selection at the relief works, the Secretary of State generally accepts the conclusions, but agrees with the Government of India that the views of the Local Governments must be ascertained and considered before it is decided to incorporate these important changes in the Famine Codes.

The despatch goes on to discuss the Commission's remarks regarding the excessive expenditure during the past famine and while not questioning their conclusions, points out that the extent of the area affected and the reduced condition of many of the sufferers owing to the drought which preceded the famine make comparisons uncertain, while the heavy mortality which occurred is evidence of the existence of the need for relief on a large and generous scale.

The Secretary of State, however, goes on to say that he agrees with the Government of India that the Commission have rendered valuable service in restating the correct principles for the conduct of famine relief and in indicating and illustrating by examples drawn from the latest experience the measures by which famine should be met and the tactical errors which should be avoided.

Going on to discuss the difficulties which had to be met, especially in Gujarat, the Secretary of State says:—"I desire to associate myself with the Commission in their acknowledgment of the admirable work performed in this district under most trying conditions and at the same time to express my sense of the great difficulties which the Bombay Government has encountered in dealing with the unprecedented calamity which befell Gujarat and of the courage and solicitude for the suffering people which it has throughout displayed."

The despatch then discusses the various recommendations made by the Commissioners for the improvement of the agricultural classes. Regarding the question of the steps to be taken in connection with the suspension and remission of Land Revenue the Secretary of State asks to be kept informed of the result of the communications which are passing between the Government of India and the local Administrations. In reference to the Agricultural Banks' scheme he trusts that its early inception may prove practicable. Regarding (1) Government loans to agriculturists, (2) indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency and (3) the development of the Agricultural Department, the Secretary of State refrains from expressing any opinion but commends the recommendations of the Commission to the early and careful consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the Local Governments.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAHSUDS.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOWN.

ATTACK ON A FORTIFIED TOWER.

Particulars have now been received of how Captain Down met his death last Wednesday.

It seems that a fortified tower in the Shaktie Valley had offered resistance and was battered by the mountain guns of Colonel McRae's column. A breach having been made a party entered the tower, Captain Down being the first in.

It was dark inside, and on reaching the stairs Captain Down lighted a match, upon which he was immediately shot by a tribesman on the stair above him.

THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

REORGANIZATION OF COLLEGE WORK.

A conference will be held at Calcutta at the end of the present month to consider the question of the re-organisation of the curriculum of the chief colleges in connection with the Imperial Cadet Corps. Those attending the conference will be Colonel Robertson, Resident, Mysore; Mr. Bayley, Resident, Indore; Colonel Stuart Beatson, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops; Mr. Gunion, Principal of the Daly College, Indore; Colonel Loch, Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer; Mr. Morison, Principal of the Aligarh College; Colonel Hutchinson, Principal of the Aitchison College, Lahore, and possibly the Principal of the Rajkot College, Kathiawar.

MINING ROYALTIES ON THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The "Statesman" hears that as a result of the recent visit of the Mining Commission to Kolar it has been decided, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, that the present five per cent. mining royalties shall be continued with an additional 2 1-2 per cent. on dividends. The new arrangement is to take effect from the expiry of the present cases.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 11.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree arrived here this afternoon and was received at the station by the leading representatives and the Municipal Commissioners.

A large and representative gathering of the principal residents of all classes was held in his honour in the evening when an address of welcome was read by Mr Edalji Rustomji, Vice-President of the Municipality and presented to Sir Muncherji in a beautiful silver casket.

Sir Muncherji, in replying, dwelt at length on several points in the address, specially expressing pleasure at the mention made therein of the importance of technical and industrial education. He stated that the Viceroy was devoting his best attention to the subject and that before long a well matured scheme would probably be promulgated. He concluded by stating that the impressive lesson of the welcome the different sections of the inhabitants had combined in giving him here, as well as in other places was that the enlightened thinkers and workers in the prominent cities of India were showing that moderation of tone, patience with views from which they might differ and desire for study of the subjects on which they wished to deliberate which are essential to the growth of a healthy public opinion.

Dr. Hume of the American Mission thanked Sir Muncherjee on behalf of the assembly and complimented him on the interest he evinced in the revival of industries in India towards which he and his colleagues were working.

Sir Muncherjee visits the Boer camp to-morrow and leaves for Poona the same day.

As Good Friday falls this year on March 28th the Budget statement will have to be presented in the Viceroy's Legislative Council earlier than usual. March 19th will be the date for its presentation and the usual discussion will take place on the 26th.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Irrigation Commission breaks up at the end of March, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff proceeding home, but Mr. Higham remains on special duty for a couple of months after that date before relieving Mr. Odling in the Public Works Department.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie meanwhile joins the Commission as permanent member, while Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Macpherson have been appointed temporary members to represent Madras and Bengal, respectively, during the period the Commission is visiting these provinces.

Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff comes out to India again in the autumn when the Commission reassembles.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Colombo, proceeds home next month.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

The construction of a new telegraph line from Calcutta to Madras will shortly be undertaken.

PRIZE DRAWING AT CALCUTTA.

FIRST PRIZE TO BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The extensive premises of Messrs. Ardeshir & Co. were literally packed to-night with a large and cosmopolitan gathering interested in the prize drawing advertised for weeks past. Indians preponderated, but there was a fair sprinkling of Parsees, Europeans and Eurasians of both sexes and crowds were unable to find even standing room in the jewellery range and blocked the entrances and gathered round the windows.

A mixed Scrutinising Committee was selected from the gathering and took turns in drawing the tickets which had been checked locked and sealed in their respective boxes by another committee on the previous evening, none of the establishment handling the contents of either of the boxes.

Commencing at 7 o'clock the proceedings lasted until past ten.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket No. 5823 held by Lookman Kaderbhoy Kajie, Dongri Bazaar, Bombay, and the second of Rs. 500 to Katrick Chura Mullick, Calcutta. The other prizes were distributed all over the country.

As a large proportion of the ticket holders were Military men, the Sergeants of the local Artillery appointed a scrutinizing committee. The next drawing is fixed for 1st March.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THURSDAY last proved such a disappointing morning that I did not think it worth while writing an account of it. Fate was against us that morning. A strong east wind dried up the little scent there was and the jack we were after proved a mean-spirited varmint who twisted about from cover to cover and eventually worked his way across the creek where the riding is so poor that it is not worth the risk of straining one's horse in the bogs and marshlands by following the hounds. Yesterday's sport however quite made up for the previous unsatisfactory morning. The meet was changed from Santa Cruz to Sahar hill. The morning was fresh, but far from cold and breezeless which we were all thankful for! and a heavy dew. The field was a large one, 60 sporting members turning out and six ladies amongst the number. It took us some time to get out to Sahar, and it was after 6·30 when we moved off. Hounds were put into the coverts to the right of the hill and it was not long before we got upon the line of a stout-hearted jack, who soon showed us he meant business. Hounds dashed ahead over the very broken ground, through the thorn bushes, over a cactus fence, and along the paddy fields heading for Marole road, the bunds were frequent and of a good size and afforded us some very pleasant jumping. As we neared the small wood we circled right. Hounds came to a slight check, but quickly picking up the line once more, took us across the pipe, and past the rocks and quarries and into the open beyond. Again they checked near the walled-in garden, but before we had time to notice they had pulled up, they were off again at a rattling good pace, never hesitating till we touched the Marole-Aadheri road which we crossed almost in front of Marole church. Once over the road the wily one took us over the small hill to the left of the church, down the side, past the church, and along the valley for a little way, then swinging left once more up the hills and along the tops of the range of hills. The going was exceedingly bad. Wonder how our poor steeds kept their footing! The pace too at which we were travelling was so great we had no time to pick and choose our way, but had to crash headlong into and over everything that lay in our course and proved a good test of our "gees" jumping powers. Leaving the hills, hounds worked down into the valley on the left, but quickly faced another steep hill, but here the going was pleasanter and we appreciated a gallop over the smooth grass after the stony hills we had crossed previously. We circled right round the hill, and then hounds dashed to the top, and suddenly came to fault. They cast backwards and forwards but could make nothing of the line, and it looked as if the varmint had escaped them. Suddenly a shout was heard from a group of sportsmen who had stayed at the foot of the hill, who viewed the wily one making for the Backwater. Hounds were quietly put on to the scent again. They turned the jack from the Backwater and doubled back again across the open, and making a big circle, once more on to the Marole hills. He crossed a small hill, which was very stony, down the side into the valley, and then up the side of the big hill, where the Caves are. Half way to the top the beauties ran into him. The run had lasted 40 minutes, and was an exceedingly fast one. We were all glad to pull up to take a breather and to examine our streaming steeds. A few horses were seen rather badly cut, but considering the terrible places we had been over, it was wonderful so many escaped. After the obsequies had been performed, and the brush and mask presented to the ladies first up at the hill, hounds were trotted back to Sahar. Although it was close on 8 o'clock and the sun scorchingly hot, it was decided to try our luck in a second venture. The hounds seemed none the worse for their hard morning, and were very eager for another run. We found in some bushes to the right of the pipe, and the pack dashed away to the right out over the paddy fields and then circled into a wood near Sahar village, and came to a check. Our quarry was viewed making for the pipe line, so hounds were set going once more and after a few minutes going surrounded a cactus fence, where the wily one had gone to ground. Several sportsmen shouted a "whoo-whoop," thinking the beauties had got him, but all of a sudden he dashed out and raced through the various horses standing about and crossed the pipe line in the direction of Bomanwadi village. He made a big circle round, keeping to the open so that all the riders had a good view of him. Something turned him from the village, and he raced over the paddy bunds again making for the pipe line. He sought shelter in a cactus fence but hounds soon bustled him out of that. As he emerged from the fence it looked as if the varmint could not possibly evade his enemies, one hound actually bowled him over, but he recovered his footing and quickly shook off his pursuers, making for the corner of Sahar hill. He crossed the hill and took to the open melon ground on the other side, but before he could get very far across it, he was overtaken by the pack, and killed. We found ourselves conveniently near to camp, and quickly trotted in, feeling very pleased as again having had a good morning's sport. We were pleased to welcome back an old and well known sportsman after his long at home, and glad to find the nasty accident which laid him up for so many weeks, has not interfered with his riding in any way. It was pleasant to see him dashing ahead to his usual place in quite his old form.

JORROCKS.

BOMBAY RACES.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE Fifth Extra Race Meeting at the Mahalaxmi Race Course, held on Saturday, was a success in every respect. The presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Northcote, lent an additional interest to the event. There was a large attendance, the stands being crowded, all the events were well filled, the racing was good, and sport also was of a capital description, the exchanges between bookmakers and backers, being very evenly balanced. The card contained seven events instead of the usual half dozen, an additional race being run off on a cup presented by His Excellency.

The Pony Hurdles, the opening event, was productive of a lot of mixed betting. Good Boy was the strongest fancy, but a lot of folks liked better the two to one chance on La Bailliffe, a country bred mare, and she also was heavily backed for a place. For half the distance it seemed as though Dargai would run in, but La Bailliffe took the leaps splendidly and won easily from Good Boy.

Backers had a fairly good time also in the next race. Kettledrum had a great deal of support, a little spasmodic betting being, however, done in favour of Vedette. The race was rather surprising. At the distance hurdle Here's Luck was well ahead and was still going strong. However, he did not take the leap as well as he might have done, and coming up the straight the favourite out-manœuvred him, winning by half a length. In the Maiden Handicap Turkish Flag who had so disappointed his backers the previous week was again made favourite. This time, however, he ran splendidly and there was no mistake about his homeward gallop from the bend. Lion was quite out of it being six or seven lengths behind Sandow, who made an unsuccessful bid for victory at the end. In the Hopeful Stakes Hermit had matters all his own way, and in the next race Miss Burnie had a fairly easy time of it.

Perhaps the most exciting finish of the day was that of the January Stakes. Victory and Panala II were bracketed together on the matter of favour, and they ran each other a good race up to the distance, with Cocab, whose form this season surely warranted more attention than he received at the hands of the backers on Saturday, just behind. At the distance Cocab challenged bravely and Heeroo piloting him skilfully between the leading pair, brought him in a good half length to the front.

For the Northcote Cup Leader was strongly fancied—indeed there seemed to be nothing on the field that would be likely to give him trouble. The race, however, was a dead surprise. Leader certainly had bad luck at the start, but he managed to draw level at the turn, Lady Betty having previously made the pace with Tirah well in hand. Then Leader got to the front and came along well to the distance post. There, however, Tirah challenged hotly and Mr. Fischer riding him well managed to pull him in half a length ahead of Lady Betty. The race was none the less a good one because it did not fall out as had been anticipated.

Major Broome officiated as judge. The following are the details:—

The Pony Hurdles.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr Mathuradass Gokuldas's ch ch m La Bailliffe, 9st 4lbs. Robertson 1
Mr Percy Fischer's g m s g Good Boy, 11st 12lbs. Owner 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b m s g Optical, 11st 5lbs. ..... Churchward 3
Mr Koe's bl or br Sally II., 8st 11lbs. ..... Owner 0
Mr Livingstone's g g g Dargai 8st 4lbs. ..... Ambaji 0

Betting:—Good Boy, evens; La Bailliffe, 5 to 2; Dargai, 6 to 1; Sally, 15 to 1.

Good Boy started badly, and Dargai took the first jump well ahead with La Bailliffe closely in tow. At the half mile post, however, La Bailliffe came away, and easily distanced the crowd, winning by five lengths. There was a couple of lengths between Good Boy and Optical. Time—2min. 2 1-5 secs.

The Horse Hurdles.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A hurdle race for horses which have not won hurdle race value Rs. 1,000 or over. W. A. raised 2lbs. Penalties—Winner of a hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over: once 5lbs.; twice or of value Rs. 500, 10lbs.; oftener, or of value Rs. 900, 14lbs. Allowance—Horses which have not won a hurdle race value Rs. 50 or over 10lbs.

Mr Gordon Hunter's ch m s g Kettledrum, 10st 4lbs. Owner 1
Mr Gordon Hunter's b m s g Here's Luck, 10st 4lbs. Churchward 2
Messrs Anderson and Co's ch m s g Vedette, 10st 4lbs. Mr Fischer 3
Mr T C Naylor's b m s g Archlight by Archie—Glow Worm, 9st 12lbs. ..... Piper 0

Betting: Kettledrum, 5 to 4 on; Vedette, 2 to 1 against; Archlight, 20 to 1 against; Here's Luck, 8 to 1.

At the start Vedette delayed things considerably and needed a good deal of coaxing. Kettledrum led off and never lost his lead, until the final hurdle where Here's Luck got past. However, the favourite challenged again and won by half-a-length. Time—2 min. 26 secs.

The Maiden Arab Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arab horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr A R Amer's b g h Turkish Flag II, 8st 11lbs. C B Mahomed 1
Mr Farmer's ch g h Sandow 7st 4 lbs. ..... Native 2
Mr Moosajhs Bin Talib's g g h Lion, 8st 9lbs. ..... Heeroo 3
Mr S C P's b g h Foreigner, 8st 6lbs. ..... Omerkhan 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b m Naura, 8st 4lbs. ..... Nama 0
Mr Iskander's ch g h Lord Roberts, 8st 1lb. ..... Jakoos 0

Betting:—Turkish Flag, 3 to 2, against; Sandow, 20 to 1; Lion, 3 to 2; Foreigner, 4 to 1.

Lion was the first to show out three lengths ahead of the rest. Foreigner then took second place with Turkish Flag close behind. At the bend Turkish Flag drew level and kept the lead by good riding to the end. Sandow made a determined attempt at the distance. Lion was six lengths behind. Time—1min. 53secs.

The Hopeful Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1901, and which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. (no landing allowance.) Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b g h Hermit, 8st 5lbs. ..... Heerod 1
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g g h Hindoostan, 8st 9lbs. Robertson 2
Mr Iskander's ch g h Artist, 9st 3lbs. ..... Omerkhan 3
Mr Sulleman Gunnam's b g h Active, 9st 3lbs. ..... Thomas 0
Messrs Mathuradass Gokuldass and Anandjee Nanjee's g g h Will Fox, 8st 11lbs. ..... Etal 0
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's g g h Dareswar, 8st 11lbs. ..... Dukil 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g g h Prabhu, 8st 11lbs. ..... Native 0
Mr Barrak Maudi's ch g h Windsor, 8st 5lbs. ..... Native 0
Mr Jackson's b g h Good Hope, 8st 5lbs. ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Dervish Sheikh's b g h Mathura, 8st 5lbs. ..... Native 0

Betting:—5 to 4, Hindoostan and Hermit; Dharwar, 5 to 1; the rest 10 to 1, and more.

Hermit took the lead with Hindoostan close in hand. At the bend Hindoostan made a bold challenge, but Hermit sailed straight home four lengths ahead. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

The Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr S C P's b m s m Miss Birnie 8st 2lbs. ..... Robertson 1
Mr A W P's b m s g Galstan, 8st 5lb. ..... Thomas 2
Vety Major Hamilton's b or br s g Patrician, 7st 9lbs. ..... Omerkhan 3
Major Curran's g m s g Warrior Bird, 7st 11lbs. ..... Heerod 0
Mr T C Naylor's b m s m Sunflower by the Serf, 7st 8lbs. ..... Stovall 0

Betting:—Miss Barnie, 5 to 4 on; Galstan, 3 to 1 against; 5 to 1 the rest.

The favourite was first all the way and won easily by a length and-a-half. There were three lengths between Galstan and Patrician. Time—1min. 19 secs.

The January Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Zeroola bin Talib's b g h Cocab, 7st 4lbs. ..... Heerod 1
Messrs Hajibhoy Visram and Anandji Nanji's g g h Victory, 8st 11lbs. ..... Omerkhan 2
Mr S C P's b g h Panala II, 9st. ..... C B Mahomed 3
Mr A R Amer's b g h Turkish Flag II, 9st 4lbs. ..... Soda 0
Mr Farmer's ch ch h Recorder, 7st 12lbs. ..... Robertson 0
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's b g h Rosemore, 7st 6lbs. ..... Mahmad 0

Betting: Victory 6 to 4 against; Panala, evens; Turkish Flag, 4 to 1; Cocab, 8 to 1.

Victory jumped straight off and led the race around the bend and up to the distance, with Patiala keeping very close. At the distance Cocab broke through and with an irresistible burst drew in half-a-length to the good. Time—1min. 40secs.

The Northcote Cup.—Winner, a cup value Rs. 200 presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., with Rs. 100 to second, and Rs. 50 to third from the Fund. A Welter Handicap for Arab and C.B. Ponies, 14 hands and under, the bonafide property of Officers of H.M.'s Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service. G. Rs. only. Distance—5 furlongs.

N.B.—Bona fide property means that no interests or contingency whatever exist with any person not qualified to enter for the race.

Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah, 10st 2lbs. ... Mr Fischer 1
Mr Eschelman Lady Betty, 10st 10lbs. ..... Capt Hughes 2
Captain Greville's b a h Leader, 11st 4lbs. ..... Owner 3
Captain M D Wood's ch a h Lordling, 11st 3lbs. .. Owner 0
Major Lloyd Jones' dk br a g King Cole, 10st. Mr Bond 0
Captain Bean's b a g Bonnie Lad, 9st 11lbs. ..... Major England 0
Major Lloyd Jones' ch a h Busrah, 9st 6lbs. ..... Owner 0
Mr Eschelman Sol, 9st 5lbs. ..... Mr Rose 0
Mr. Es'man's h Glencoe, 9st 1lb. ..... Capt Morris 0

Betting: Leader evens: Tirah, 3 to 1 against: Lady Betty 6 to 1 against; Lordling, 3 to 1. The rest, 20 to 1.

Lady Betty drew out first, and with Tirah and Leader close ahead made the running to the bend. There Tirah took second place and at the distance challenged, finally winning by half a-length.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

THE TELEPHONE DEAL.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE Dominion of Canada is still in her infancy as a producer of the hidden wealth of nature's treasure stores. But it is a lusty infancy, and the facts relating to her advance in this direction will be studied with deep interest in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and all manufacturing centres. The Dominion Statistician (Mr. George Johnston) has just completed a report, from which it appears that Canada's yield of minerals last year was only one-seventeenth of that of the United States, but this represented a value of dols. 12. 6c. per head of the population, compared with dols. 14. 3c. per head in the United States. Canada's increase per head in the decennial period 1891 to 1901 was a fraction short of double that of the United States, being dols. 8. 14c. per head, against dols. 4. 11c. per head for the United States, the figures per head in 1891 being dols. 3. 92c. per head for Canada and dols. 9. 92c per head for the United States. For every dols. 100 worth of mineral wealth produced in the United States last year dols. 51. 60c. worth came from the metallic portion, whilst in Canada the metalic yield was dols. 62. 60c. The increase in the value of metals produced by the United States last year compared with 1891 was a little over 80 per cent. but in Canada it represented eleven times the value of the production in 1891. To put it another way, ten years ago Canada's mineral yield would have to be multiplied by 84 to bring it up to that of the United States, whereas last year the figure had been cut down to 17. At this rate, the Dominion Statistician remarks, it will not take long for Canada to catch up and pass the United States. Gold represents the largest part of the increase in Canada. In 1891 the gold produced in the Dominion was only dols. 150,000, whereas last year it was dols. 27,938,000. In the United States the yield of gold last year was one-seventh of the entire metallic production, whilst in Canada it amounted to five-sevenths. Since Canada commenced producing gold she has added 136 1-2 million dollars worth to the world's store of the yellow metal. Of this over 52 millions came from the Canadian Yukon goldfields. In the other parts of Canada the yield of gold last year was dols. 5,640,000, an increase of dols. 4,880,000, over 1891 when it totalled only four hundred thousand dollars. The metallic products of Canada chiefly comprise gold, silver, lead, nickel, copper, zinc, and pig iron; whilst in the United States, besides these, there are produced quicksilver antimony, platinum, and aluminium, which do not appear in the Canadian returns. Antimony is found in one province of Canada, Nova Scotia and was at one time produced to a small extent, but a lawsuit stopped operations. Aluminium, although not yet produced in Canada, exists in deposits to the extent of millions of tons. Canada also has corundum, but it is too valuable for its abrasive powers to be used to provide aluminium. The production of corundum, by the bye, is this year being undertaken in Canada on a somewhat extensive scale. Next to pig iron in importance in the United States is copper. The value of its copper output last year exceeded that of its gold by nineteen million dollars. In Canada the output of copper is trifling compared with that of the United States, only amounting to a little over three million dollars (dols. 3,063,119) last year, compared with upwards of 98 millions (dols. 98,494,039) in the United States. Copper mining companies are now in existence in Canada, however, having an authorised capital exceeding 140 million dollars, only a small proportion of which has so far been actually employed. Eight of these companies—namely four in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—are working mines of copper and pyrites; six companies, all in Ontario, copper and nickel 32, in British Columbia, gold and copper. In nickel Canada outstrips the United States and all other countries. The non-metallic division of the mineral wealth of the United States and Canada comprises fuels, structural materials, abrasive materials, chemical materials, pigments, and what one may term "miscellaneous." The fuels include coal, natural gas, and petroleum. In these, as in the metallic division, Canada is gaining rapidly on the United States. The products of the latter country were 34 times gre

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE Shipping Charter for Wood, which will apply to ports in British North America, Canada, Newfoundland, and ports in Maine, U.S.A., has now been finally approved by the Documentary Committee, and will be adopted on January 1 next. The principal clauses are to the following effect:—The date when the vessel is expected to arrive at the port of loading is to be telegraphed, either by the captain or owners, to the shippers of the cargo, and if this is not done, the charterers are not to be responsible for any delay which may occur in loading, owing to this default. The cargo to be taken on board and discharged with steamship despatch, as fast as the steamer can receive, and deliver, during the ordinary working hours of the respective ports, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, unless used. Demurrage to be paid by the running day. It is stipulated that the owners of the vessel are not to be held responsible for any cargo until same has actually been taken hold of by the vessel's loading tackles, nor after it has been released therefrom. If, when the steamer arrives off the loading port, ice is found, unless it is in the spring, the charter to be null and void, and if whilst loading is in progress, the ice makes it dangerous to remain, the master is to be at liberty to sail with what cargo he has up to that time loaded, and complete the balance at other ports in British North America, Maine, or Newfoundland. In the stowage of the cargo all broken ends nine feet and under, used for broken stowage, is to be charged two-thirds freight. When a deck load is provided the charterers are to pay full freight thereon, but same is to be at their risk. Mixed consignments are to be so supplied as to enable the master to keep apart the different parcels. Permission is allowed for the vessel to load phosphate, or, other dead-weight, to counteract crankness, and this to be carried for owner's benefit. The timber is to be measured, at the port of discharge, by Customs Fund Officers, and where such are not obtainable, measurements are to be made by an official measurer, and the expenses so incurred to be equally divided between the receivers and the owners of the steamer; the port of London is, however, made an exception, the cost of measurement being in this case paid by the receivers. Deals, battens, boards and scantlings, are charged by the St. Petersburg Standard Hundred, other timber by the load of 50 cubic feet, Customs calliper measure. The words "Always afloat," at loading and discharging ports, may be expunged by agreement. Provision is also made whereby the steamer will be at liberty to call at any port or ports, including Cape Breton, without prejudice to the Charter, and also to deviate from her course, for the purpose of saving life or property. Freight is to be paid in cash, without discount, on unloading and right delivery of the cargo, but the receivers are to pay freight during delivery. If the discharging port is situated on the Continent, cash is to be paid at the exchange current on the day of the vessel's arrival. The master is not obliged to send more than one set of Bills of Lading, unless written notice be sent him before loading is commenced. Should the steamer be discharged in a dock in London, the consignees are to pay two-thirds of the dock dues.

Mr. Consul Stevens' report on the agriculture on Trans-Caucasia shows that last year that province was more fortunate than many others in eastern Russia. He does not speak very hopefully of the tea-industry, and refers to uncertain results and a natural reluctance to embark in the undertaking. The tea crop of 1901 only amounted to 13 1-2 tons, and this small total represents the largest crop yet grown. Mr. Stevens thinks that tea planting in the Caucasus may at some re..ote period become sufficiently advantageous to warrant its being generally adopted, but for the present the industry has not assumed any commercial significance, and is, therefore, not likely to play an important part in competing with Chinese, Indian, and Ceylon teas, not only in the markets of the world, but even at the Russian and Central Asian tea trade centres. A most important branch of agriculture for the Trans-Caucasus would be the cultivation of the ramie plant, which, according to experiments made by the Imperial Domains authorities on their lands at Chackva, grows very successfully on plots carefully selected for the purpose, in view of the fact that the soil should not be of a marshy character, and that it should be nourishing and porous. Besides the Imperial Domains, several individuals have also started the cultivation of the "Chinese nettle," and have invariably obtained good results. The warm weather during August last was very propitious for cotton growing both in the Caucasus and the Trans-Caspian district. Diseases were almost absent, and activity was shown by purchasers towards harvest time, but in consequence of depression on the money market Moscow firms held aloof and prices became very depressed. The number of firms engaged in the cotton trade in the Trans-Caspian district is apparently diminishing. No changes in the cotton firms have taken place at Bokhara, and several new firms have established themselves in Ferghana. Seven new cotton-cleaning mills were opened in February last at Bokhara with a total of 25 gins. A report from Novorossisk says that sunflower seed is being more and more cultivated year by year, and new crushing mills are being built to meet the increased demand for the oil, which is extensively used as a foodstuff. The Consul is informed that this article has a great future before it, and that millowners are at the present moment reaping handsome profit.

Undeterred by the storm of hostile criticism evoked by the publication of the terms of their agreement with the United Tramways Company nearly three weeks ago, the Middlesex County Council has proceeded to approve an agreement with the Metropolitan Tramways and Omnibus Company, under which the company is to pay no rent, but is to give up 45 per cent. of its net revenue to the Council after 64 per cent. interest has been paid on its expenditure, and has a lease till 1930. In order to appreciate this agreement at its full value it is ne[c]essary to reflect that the London County Council [h]as already spent £[illegible]m 60 per cent., and still the company [h]as the whole matter in its hands. Perhaps the most unfortunate thing in the whole matter is the calm and high-handed manner in which the Council has ignored the opinions, appeals, protests and undoubted rights of the local authorities. We are told that it was decided after some discussion to send a courteous acknowledgment to the protesters against the United London Tramways deal and inform them that they were under a misapprehension. Mr. King Baker contended that the bargain they were making was that for £11,500 a year, they had to hand over on the same basis of profit, £111,000, per annum. He was ruled out of order, and despite his protest against the Council's tying up their "last yard" in the county and Mr. Lake's urgent appeal for expert advice before finally deciding the matter, "a depleted and exhausted meeting" approved the agreement.

The sudden rise in the market price of Spanish securities, following on the Government bill requiring the payment in gold of certain import duties, must, according to the Madrid "Imparcial," have surprised even the authors of the bill, which is directed against the agio rather than towards the reform of Spanish money. The agio did not create but merely exaggerated the disorganisation of the currency, and the passing of the bill will not affect its value in relation to sounder monetary systems. The present rise in exchanges must be traced simply to a panic among the speculators whose praties was to pledge Spanish bonds to the banking companies for the purpose of opening a credit in francs, which they resold to the Government at 3 or 4 per cent above their exchange value at the quarterly periods when francs were required for the payment of interest on the external debt. "The necessities of the Government made them as certain of selling as a fisherman of selling his fish in Holy Week." The new bill, however, opened to the Government other resources, and made them independent of the speculators, who, in fear of having their franc paper left on their hands hastened to sell. The "Imparcial" remarks that the bill, while preventing this kind of speculation and its adverse influence on exchanges, does not affect the necessity for monetary reform. The prospects of a regular and permanent rise in exchanges depend on the continued suspension of the coinage of silver and on the reform of the Bank of Spain and its fiduciary circulation, though even with these assistances the extent of any improvement must be strictly limited so long as the economic development of Spain depends on foreign capital.

HINTS FOR TRIPS TO KASHMIR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

AFTER a night's rest we started next morning for Murree in one of Mr. Dhanjibhoy's tongas. These are fairly roomy vehicles, carrying three passengers besides the driver and the syce—the latter generally balances himself on the step behind—and the necessary kit which one is bound to have near at hand. This, say, for a married couple with one servant would be two valises or bags, two hold-alls, two small hand-bags, a bundle of extra wraps, and the servant's bundle. If the traveller wish to take more with them then it is advisable to send the servant with the ekkas, and use his seat for the extra baggage.

The road to Murree—distance from Pindi, 39 miles—is uninteresting at first. At Tret, 25 miles from Pindi, there is a bungalow, where one can rest a short time, for a meal, reaching Murree in time for luncheon. Travellers, who wish to push on to Kashmir, make a short stop at the Sunnybank Hotel, which is situated at the cross roads, where the road to Murree itself turns sharply up the hill for two or three miles. Others stop at the Chambers Hotel close to the Tonga Terminus; and as the tongas are not allowed to go further, this has the advantage of avoiding the necessity of ordering tonjons or dandies to take the ladies to one of the hotels higher up the hill. But we recommend the extra expense and trouble, both slight, and if the afternoon and night are to be spent at Murree, Rowbury's Hotel is very comfortable. A note in advance should be posted to the Manager engaging rooms, and asking for tonjons and coolies to be in readiness at the Tonga Terminus.

The next morning the long drive through the Jhelum Valley is begun. The first stage is about 28 miles, right round Murree hill, through Sunnybank, mentioned above, and then a winding road down to the Jhelum at Kohala, where the Kashmir territory begins. Here are post and telegraph offices, so breakfast can be ordered by letter or wire to the khansamah. The dak bungalow is in British territory, and it must be confessed it contrasts unfavourably with the bungalows further on which are all on the Kashmir side, the Jhelum being crossed at Kohala. But if ladies are in the party it is better to breakfast at Kohala than at Dulai, twelve miles further on; for though the bungalow at Dulai is picturesque, it is small, and there may be other travellers, and there is no post office at Dulai, so one cannot be sure of the orders for breakfast reaching the mussaun; and besides, for those intending to sleep at Domel the break is more easily made at Kohala which is reached by 11 a.m. Leaving again at noon or later the 12 miles to Dulai, and 9½ miles on to Domel, are comfortably covered in time for afternoon tea and a rest, after which a stroll by the river can be enjoyed. Domel is a most picturesque place (vide Neve) and the bungalow most comfortable with several rooms.

The next morning it is not necessary to make a very early start, as the first stage is only 13 miles to Garhi, where there is a nice bungalow. After a substantial breakfast one is ready for the long drive, about 35 miles, to Uri; but fatigue is hardly felt, the scenery is so bold and beautiful. Here again is a capital bungalow. After tea there is time to inspect the rope bridge across the river: it is not far from the bungalow. There is a similar bridge at Chagoti, between Garhi and Uri, but if not stopping at Chagoti, it is better to push on to Uri.

There only remains the drive next morning on to Baramulla, 29 miles, which is reached easily by noon, and here we are at the end of the tiring part of our journey in less than a week from Victoria Terminus. Thus, leaving Bombay at 9 p.m. on the third day by 2 p.m. reach Pindi; fourth day drive to Murree, 39 miles; fifth day drive to Domel, 49 miles; sixth day drive to Uri, 48 miles; seventh day drive to Baramulla, 29 miles. There we are in the heart of Kashmir, the greater part of the last four days being in lovely scenery with an enjoyable climate. Our contention is that for the jaded resident in Western India the game is well worth the candle. This is even the case with a lady who is not robust. Two more "tips" may be jotted for her: have a good air cushion, with plenty of wraps for the early morning drives, and when the ponies are changed at the stages, let her change her seat from front to back of the tonga, and vice versa. This varies the strain on the muscles. Many of these hints may seem too obvious to the experienced traveller; but we are writing for the inexperienced, in the hope that others may derive the benefit in mind and body which we certainly gained from our trip to Kashmir.

Before we start from Baramulla let us add a few more or less obvious words of advice, even at the risk of provoking a smile. Take from Bombay a plentiful supply of small change, 8 anas, 4 anna and 2 anna bits. These are essentially necessary on the marches up the valleys for paying the coolies; and also in the tonga drive along the Jhelum Valley, the khansamah, bearer, bhisti, and chowkidar, etc., at the bungalows expect small tips. For payment of railway tickets a supply of sovereigns is strongly recommended, as they take so little room. We ran short of our supply for our return journey, but obtained all the various coins we required from the Punjab Banking Corporation, Srinagar, 12 annas per cent. being the charge on a cheque on a Bombay bank. The managers of the hotels at Pindi, Murree, Gulmarg and Srinagar, and the agents and principal shopkeepers and dealers in Kashmir artware and curios at Srinagar, took cheques on a Bombay bank, only charging a small discount of 8 annas per cent., or none at all. Next, as to postal arrangements, the mail tonga takes two days from Pindi to Srinagar, so it is easy to calculate how the post will meet one, say, at Murree and Baramulla. For a further advance into the country, have all the post addressed to Post Office, Srinagar. Civility and accuracy are the watchwords of that office, and we cannot recollect a single instance in which our mail went astray. Before leaving Srinagar for a trip such as up one of the valleys, enquire what post offices are open in that direction of the interior, and make arrangements accordingly, including among the members of the establishment a dakwalla coolie, who will take and fetch the post to the camp or boat. At page 138 of Neve's Guide there is a list of post and telegraph offices; but some of these are not permanent, so a traveller outside the season, which is, say, from May or June to October, should ascertain beforehand what offices will be available. It is not a bad plan to take in the "Civil and Military Gazette," published at Lahore, for the few weeks of the stay in Kashmir, and thus obtain a sight of the latest telegrams.

THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

THE outlook in Ireland is not regarded altogether with equanimity, says the "St. James's Gazette." There are many who, without claiming an unusual amount of perspicuity, see some dangerous symptoms in the present condition of affairs in that land of unrest, and who would not be surprised to hear of serious developments before very long. In view of the uneasiness that prevails, some idea of what is thought of the matter in official circles may be interesting. From an authoritative source we are able to give this information, and also to indicate a few of the leading points of the Government general policy in Ireland.

In their view, which is, of course, based on the reports sent to them by their Irish advisers there is nothing just now in the condition of affairs in Ireland to warrant apprehension. It is pointed out with some emphasis that in the year now nearly ended there has been less agrarian crime in Ireland than in any one of the last 20 years, and this despite the rather more excited feelings of the people brought about by events in South Africa. The Government, we are told, do not suggest that there is no danger or that there is no Irish Question, but that there is no exceptional danger or anything to justify a change in the policy that has been pursued for the last year or two.

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THE PANNA CASE.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

THE proceedings of the Commission on Wednesday were confined to the further examination of His Highness the Maharaja and Dr. Sri Nath. The questions put and answers thereto are noted below. The Commission then adjourned, to reassemble on the 13th January, the interval being devoted to a visit to Panna.

His Highness was questioned by Mr. Chamier as follows:—Q.—Is it true that Kamal Kuer seven or eight months before her shuddi, accompanied you on a tour to Agra and Delhi?

A.—Not seven or eight months. She went three months before that date. I travelled in a reserved carriage. I was away for twenty or twenty-five days. I returned to Satna from Lucknow, via Allahabad and Cawnpore, and did not stop on the way. In this year I went on two tours, the other was prior to this one, and Kamal Kuer went with me then too. Sri Nath was with me on the prior trip, I believe. I am not certain of the later one. Rasul Mahomed was on both trips. I am not certain about Asoba Lal, but he would not have gone. Lachmi Pershad as kitchen daroga would have gone. I cannot say about Shambu.

Up to the 3rd or 4th July I had no news of strychnia having given to Asoba Lal. Up to that date I had no doubts about Sri Nath. When he told me that Asoba Lal had taken strychnia from the dispensary, he did not tell me on what pretext Asoba Lal had taken it. He told me that it had been obtained a few days previously. I understood Sri Nath's statement to be connected with what he had told me about strychnia and the dog on the 24th June.

Q.—Then you understood that Asoba Lal had got the poison to mix it with the Rao Raja's food?

A.—I understood that this was what the doctor suspected.

Q.—When you asked Asoba Lal, did he absolutely deny this?

A.—Yes, he swore it was not true, and that the doctor made his statement out of enmity and in collusion with the Rani Bagh people.

Q.—Did you make any further enquiry?

A.—No, I asked no one else. I knew that there were two compounders in the hospital, but no one suggested to me to ask them.

Q.—Did you send for the doctor and make any further enquiries from him?

A.—No, I asked no further questions. He made no further reference to this matter, nor did I.

Q.—Did you before Ikramullah, Thakur Pershad, and Pirthipal Singh, say that the doctor spoke of strychnia, and Asoba Lal denied it?

A.—I mentioned it to Rao Pirthipal Singh.

Q.—It appears that Sri Nath went to Allahabad when Kamal Kuer went there; did he go with your permission?

A.—I did not give him permission; I do not know that he went.

Q.—Did you send Badri Nath Bajpai to the Rao Raja about the question of the talk about your marriage?

A.—I did not send Badri Nath about the marriage, but to convey my decision about the some land he wished me to give him, and about some additions to his jagir which I proposed to give him. I passed final orders in this matter as Shahpur. He had issued the villages in muafi. I told him to like it on an assessment for the present and I would let him have it in muafi later. He wrote to me to Shahpur to say he was glad to hear from Badri Nath that there was no truth in the rumour about my contemplated marriage. He and I were then on very good terms.

Dr. Sri Nath, recalled, stated in reply to Mr. Chamier:—

I have seen seventeen years in Panna service. I hold post-mortem examinations nearly every month. I submit reports of my post-mortem examinations to the Magistrate, and they should be found in the records of his office. I went to Allahabad one day after Rasul Kamal Kuer went there. I went to meet Fida Ali. He had sent for me through Asoba Lal, who gave me Rs. 10 for my expenses. I was away three days altogether. I was back by the evening of the 10th June last. I know Fida Ali well. At Allahabad he talked about State affairs and about his illness. In Allahabad I did not see Jugai Karan Kandi or Kamal Kuar, or anybody else from Panna. Fida Ali sent a letter to his wife by me, which I sent on by a chaprassi. The strychnia was obtained by Asoba Lal after my return from Allahabad on the 19th or 20th. I do not exactly remember whether Fida Ali at Allahabad referred to the Rao Raja. When the Rao Raja died nothing which had been said to me at Allahabad by Fida Ali came back to mind. Asoba Lal and Lachmi Pershad were in Panna the whole time that the Maharaja was in camp last June. On the 24th June I for the first time saw Rasul Mahomed at 5 p.m., when he came with Asoba Lal to the Raj Mandir. I did not see him at the palace at 10 a.m. when I went there.

Q.—May we take it from you that you are certain the strychnia was obtained from you before the return of Kamal Kuer from Allahabad?

A.—I think it was obtained before her arrival in Panna.

I am certain that the visit of Lachmi Pershad to the Raj Mandir at which he asked the Rao Raja how Sambhu had cooked was before the arrival of Kamal Kuer. I did not get leave from the Maharaja to go to Allahabad. I knew that Asoba Lal was a favourite of His Highness. I was not afraid to make an assertion against him. I felt that I should tell His Highness all the facts. I felt he must ask Asoba Lal about tale. I saw Asoba Lal dozens of times after this. He never afterwards said a word to me about this matter.

One day in June the Maharaja told me that the Political Agent said he was at liberty to resume the Rao Raja's jagirs. On day in June the Rao Raja told me that the Maharaja had given him a seal of Mandesar, and that Badri Nath Bajpai had come to tell him this.

In the cold weather of 1899 I accompanied the Maharaja on his tour. He travelled in disguise (sic). I mean he travelled incognito.

Asoba Lal, asked by the Commissioners, said that he never spoke to Sri Nath about the taking of the strychnia from the hospital. He denied that he sent Sri Nath to Allahabad or laid a dak for him. The doctor used the dak laid for Kamal Kuer. The Maharaja did speak to him about the strychnia, and he denied taking it. This was on the 5th or 6th July.

This terminated the proceedings.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

TRANSFER TO THE NATION.

A VERY important meeting of the Governors of the Imperial Institute was held on Saturday, Dec. 21, at York House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. Fifty-two members of the governing body were present, including the Prince Christian, the Lord Chancellor, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Kelvin, the Earl of Crewe, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Iveagh, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Robert Herbert, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir B. C. Browne, Sir William Robinson, Sir Clements R. Markham, Sir Cecil C. Smith, Sir James Pelle, General Sir Robert Biddulph, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Henry Bliss, Sir Stewart C. Bayley, Sir F. E. Adam, Sir Jon Wolfe Barry, Sir David Tennant, Sir Walter Peace, Sir John Evans, Sir C. Lowthian Bell, Sir Raymond West, Sir John Watney, Sir Henry Tyler, the Hon. H. Copeland, Mr. W. J. Davis and others.

Lord James of Hereford, as chairman of the Executive Council, made a full statement of the position of the Institute. He stated that its financial position was most satisfactory, and that its property was worth some half million of money. He then traced the present policy of the management, which was to improve our commercial action, through the Institute's Commercial Intelligence and Scientific Research Departments; but pointed out that the Institute was now acting in directly the same path and the same field as the Board of Trade. The two bodies had founded similar advisory committees, with the same objects and appealing to the same interests. After stating that the original objects of the Institute, especially those connected with the Colonies and India, and our other Dependencies, would be completely safeguarded, Lord James suggested that the Imperial Institute, with all its property, should be transferred to the nation.

AMONG the more important papers at the Malarial Conference at Nagpur were Captain Glen Liston's on the classification of anopheles, Dr. Christopher's on the endemicity of malaria and the prevalence of anopheles, Captain Rogers' on examination of the blood, and Captain Birdwood's on the best practical means of preventing malaria. In regard to this last paper, which is the most interesting from the point of view of the community, the general sense of the Conference was so far from admitting that nothing practical could be done, that, following Captain Birdwood's lead, a Committee drew up a standard set of simple rules for the guidance of cantonment authorities, municipalities and private persons, and suggestions to the same purpose will also be laid before Government. Altogether the Conference has been a distinct success.

THE King has addressed a letter to the Committee of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London stating that he has been so much identified both with the creation and the success of the fund, and continues to take so great an interest in it, that he desires its present name to be changed to that of "King Edward's Hospital Fund for London." The change of name will take effect from New Year's Day.

THE BOERS AT AMBALLA.

BY A PRISONER OF WAR.

THE visiting fever, which was rather contagious in our camp on, and some time after our arrival, has now abated, and we are quite settled down and leading the ordinary prisoner-of-war life. It is not to say that we have no change in our daily routine of camp life, for we had the pleasure, some time ago by kind permission of our Staff Officer, to witness an entertainment given by the Maven Opera Company, in our camp. To the more enlightened prisoners it was quite a treat and greatly appreciated, but the opinions some had about the entertainment was quite a treat to hear. Here follows a few of them: "Why this is down-right idolatry" "It is a sin to dress like that." "Why, they are a juggler set." Of course some never saw a performance of any kind before, consequently their opinions don't count for anything, and the Boers on the whole cannot be judged accordingly.

We also witnessed an Artillery drill, and as I never saw anything of the kind before I really enjoyed viewing the different manœuvres. We further had the pleasure of seeing a full fledged Indian Prince, and we'll remember it.

Several football, cricket, and hockey matches have been played against the military teams lately, and the prisoners did very well. Some of the prisoners are hard at cards, lie, and puggaree making, whilst others make pipes, etc., so the monotony gets broken in some way or other.

The aged prisoners get served with a liquor of rum and 2 eggs each morning to keep up their strength, and they look well on it. The younger prisoners are taken out for a very stiff march twice weekly, and together with the camp exercise, I think some get more exercise than they ever indulged in before; so the health of the prisoners on the whole is consequently very good.

We again got served with a decent pair of trousers, as well as sweaters and scarves; so taking into consideration that we are prisoners and not free men, we have much to be thankful for; still there are some who will never view anything in the right light this side of the grave, so let us hope they'll be more satisfied on the other side. We are very thankful for the occasional supply of tobacco, as this is an advantage we never had in any of the other camps. We appreciate it the more because we are all stonebroke, at least the majority, and a pipe of tobacco is a comfort to us in many ways.

One of the military officers in the course of conversation the other day, remarked that the English was a commercial and industrial nation. I replied that I fully believed it, yet on arriving in my tent I thought the matter over and thought to myself "Yes, the officer was quite right." As a commercial nation I have seen enough in South Africa to verify this. The majority of trade carried on out there, as well as the management and system of working the different mines, as well as erecting different institutions, public buildings, etc. of any note, and in 9 cases out of 10 the English take the lead in such. The same applies to the system of importing and exporting.

As an industrial nation we have enough implements in use out there to verify this but never has this truth so clearly been realised by us as during the war in South Africa, resulting in our coming into contact with the English, especially as prisoners of war daily and we had to see both on land and sea her commercial and industrial career and power. Her naval and military power for instance can never be outclassed by any other Power; and who worked it to this state of completion but the English nation themselves. No wonder that such a race holds possessions all over the world and in all her possessions, commerce and industry take the lead.

As a little instance of this the following will show. I went out into the cantonment the other day, fully imagining that, being in some sense only a military station, nothing worthy of note would meet the eye here that I have not seen in South Africa or least in the Orange River Colony and Transvaal; but I soon found my knowledge lacking as far as the English nation was concerned. I visited, firstly, the "Military Dairy Farm," and the first thing I noticed was the system, neatness, and discipline with which everything was carried out. The sheds for the cows are well erected, and kept very clean. The cows, mostly buffaloes, are well fed, and it is a treat to look at such animals, and they consequently give a good account of themselves. No less than 400 pints of milk find their way in this camp alone, besides what goes to the cantonment. On the farm fresh butter is also made on a large scale, and the machinery used for that purpose is all English-made, and of the latest and improved styles. A good stock of poultry is also kept, consequently, besides what finds its way in the shape of eggs into the cantonment, a couple of hundred prisoners also are supplied with some daily. And I daresay many a table was decorated with a fatted fowl, goose, duck or turkey on Xmas day, supplied by the Dairy Farm.

Indian labour is here employed under European supervision, and I am sure that every prisoner, in visiting this farm, will score a few points on farming for out there every farmer is his own dairyman and work it on his own principles, consequently very little remains for the market after supplying his own wants. A dairy farm like this one will realise quite a fortune in any of the two States. There is yet plenty of room for commerce, industry and agriculture out there. I next visited the workshops of a private firm and the rooms used for stocking carriages, furniture, harness and saddlery fitted with articles of the very best workmanship.

What beats me is to see that very few of these articles are imported. The majority of them being manufactured by the natives under European supervision.

I came back to camp fully convinced that it was a lucky thing that so much of India fell into the hands of the English. The natives are not now only civilised but also turned into first class labourers and tradesmen, etc., consequently what would have been a territory of no consequence is to-day a very important country, affording employment to thousands, and taking a good share in the labour market as well as exporting very largely. In short, England made India what she is to-day.

I further visited the Military stables, and here again every thing is kept marvellously neat and clean. The horses are well taken care of and are beauties, well proportioned and strong and in the pink of condition, and are able to stand any amount of fatigue, or any campaign. After convincing myself of all these facts I came to the conclusion that the English really are a commercial and industrial nation, and that I have only seen an atom of this truth. It strikes me that the only way to realise this truth more fully will be to visit London, and there to see that which I never heard or dreamt of, as well as to satiate my lack of knowledge in the commercial and industrial line.

I trust the New Year may bring your readers all happiness and prosperity. My kindest greeting to all other prisoners of war, and may the New Year bring us more fortune than the past.

THE BOER CAMP AT URUGASMANHANDIYA.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

WRITING to the "Times of Ceylon," from the Boer Camp at Urugasmanhandiya, a prisoner-of-war, says:—The weather being all that could be desired, our Christmas passed off very enjoyable. Sociability and greeting were the order of the day. The kindness of our highly-respected Assistant Commandant, Captain H. E. Platt, and our Adjutant, Lieut. G. Hilton, who did their best, under the circumstances, to make everybody happy was greatly appreciated by one and all. By kind permission of the officers in charge of the prisoners an open air concert was held in the Camp on New Year's Eve, and was kept up until midnight for the purpose of seeing the Old Year out and welcoming the New Year. Mr. J. J. Smith, one of the officers (prisoner-of-war), was elected to the chair. The concert was opened by a speech from one of the prisoners-of war, Mr. W. Wood, who said

A VERY HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES

for the kind way in which the prisoners had been treated ever since they had been in the island. Our popular Sergt.-Major, who was unable to contribute a song through indisposition, did everything in his power to make the time pass pleasantly, viz., by kind acts and gifts of cigarrettes, tobacco, etc., to those who were unable to procure the same for themselves. The singing of the various performers was well rendered. Special mention should made of the contributions of W. Hannah and our acting Qr.-Master Sergt. A. Brown. A boxing contest also took place and was one of the features of the evening, the boxing of the clowns kept everyone convulsed with laughter. At midnight "Auld Lang Syne" was sung by every-one present. "God Save the King," hand-shakings and greetings sent every body to bed, with the thought that a prisoner-of-war's life is not a very "unhappy" one after all.

AN interesting case came up for hearing on Thursday in the Madras High Court. Major Bell, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, had been fined one rupee by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for importing timber into Madras without a licence from the Municipality. The crucial question argued on appeal was whether or not Major Bell, as a servant of the Crown, was bound by the taxing provisions of Government. The Court decided that in India Government was bound by its Statutes, unless expressly or by necessary implication excluded.

DHARWAR GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE prize distribution ceremony, writes a correspondent, took place on Thursday in the hall of the High School. The school was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags. General mottoes in Latin painted with stencils attracted the attention of the audience. Among those present were Mr. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Rao Bahadurs Somau, Gangui, Malapur, Jayasatyabadharao, Messrs. Herlekar Kargudri and others. Mr. Knight, the District Judge, presided and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Boyd. Mr. Karandikar, the Head Master of the High School, said the last prize distribution took place in 1898 under the presidency of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the then Governor of Bombay. Since then, there had been no occasion for such a distribution owing to the prevalence of plague and famine all over the country. The younger generation had suffered much owing to plague in consequence of which, the educational institutions had to be closed for some time. No boy had a regular training for a year in any of the classes. Some of the students recited pieces in Sanskrit, English and vernacular to the delight and satisfaction of the audience.

Mr. Hunugund, the first assistant master, read the report in which the history of the school for the year was given in full detail. The total number of boys in January 1901 was 327, whereas the present number on the rolls was 275, thus giving 52 boys less than the previous year. This the report attributed to the prevalence of plague in consequence of which the staff had to labour under exceptional difficulties. The masters, however, continued to work in right earnest and maintained a strict discipline even under the demoralising influence of a bad year and kept up the efficiency of the school. The school was inspected by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, in September last and the Inspector reported in the following terms: "The masters appear to have done their work with sufficient care and attention under the unfavourable circumstances. Mr. Karandikar deserves commendations for having fairly maintained attendance and also the efficiency of the school in as much as he had to struggle during the whole year under adverse circumstances." The school was visited during the year b H. E. Lord Northcote, Mr. Cumine the acting Commissioner, Mr. Doderet Mr. Gibb, and Mr. Walker, all of whom expressed their satisfaction with the efficiency of the teaching and the general tone of the school. The report further stated that the non-resident students who formed more than fifty per cent. of the total number required a boarding house somewhere near the High School. The total number of boys presented for the matriculation examination was 24, of whom 18 passed successfully, giving a percentage of 75.

Mrs. Boyd having distributed the prizes to the successful students, the president Mr. Knight proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Karandikar and the staff for giving the audience an intellectual treat. He said from the report just read it would appear that Mr. Karandikar was in charge of the school for the last two years during which time the progress made by it was satisfactory not withstanding the adverse circumstances. He was glad to find that the boys had displayed efficiency during the year under report which was due to the efficiency, energy and industry of Mr. Karandikar and his assistant Mr. Hungund and his staff equally. It was gratifying to find that physical education was looked after in addition to the intellectual education. There were different mottoes exhibited in the hall from one of which, it would appear, at least to the Englishman, that physical education makes the student healthy, moral and courageous and gives him pluck. With regard to the need of a boarding school he could not say anything authoritatively on the subject, but he sympathised with them.

Mr. Kargudri proposed a vote of thanks to the president for his able conduct in the chair, to Mrs. Boyd for distributing the prizes. Three cheers for the King Emperor brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

The Mansfield Plate—Distance—6 furlongs. First Entries 12.

13 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics by Firelock—Sunray
14 Mr J D's ch aus h Misrule
15 Mr S F Reynold's ch aus m Loch Clieveden by Lochiel—Lady Clieveden 6 years or aged
16 Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Peninsular 5 years
17 Mr W A Bankier's b aus g Roscommon by Sunrise—Roseneath 6 years
18 H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Fire Cracker 5 years
The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes—Distance—6 furlongs. First Entries 13.
14 Messrs Moostapha bin Talib, Cowasjee Burjorjee and Cawasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Tigris 13-3 1-2
15 Mr James' g a h The Hypocrite 12-1 1-2
The Lilliput Stakes Distance—5 furlongs First Entries 11
12 Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboob 13-2
The Gaye Cup Distance—5 furlongs First Entries 7
8 Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14-1 1-2
9 Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Free Trade 14-2
10 Mr Pendergast's br c g Winks 14-1 1-4
The Small Pony Plate Distance—1-2 mile First Entries 8
9 Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan 13-2 1-2
10 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14-0

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Grand Western Handicap Distance—1 mile (Race closed First Entries 10
11 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics
12 Mr J D's ch aus h Misrule
13 Mr S F Reynolds' ch aus m Loch Clieveden (6 years or aged)
14 Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Stand off 6 years
15 Do br aus g Henry by Lennox—Henrietta 6 years
16 Mr Mathuradass Gocouldass' ch aus m Grulle aged
The Importers' Plate Distance—5 furlongs First Entries 8
9 Mr J Gove's ch aus g Chillagoe by Grandmaster—First Love 5 years
10 Mr Iskunder's b aus g Planet
11 Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum aged
12 Mr T C Naples' b aus g Fando 6 years
13 Do br aus m Nancy Till 6 years
The Second Dealers Distance—1 mile First Entries 21
22 Messrs Mathuradass Gocouldass and Anandjee Nandjee's ch a h Flying Fox 3 yrs
23 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 13-3 3-4
24 Mr Iskunder's ch a h Artist 14-0
25 Mr Sulleman Gunnam's b a h Active 14-0
The Paddock Stakes Distance—6 furlongs First Entries 11
12 Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboob 13-2
The Imperial Stakes Distance—6 furlongs First Entries 10
11 Mr J D's br aus m Acme 14-0
12 Mr T C Naples' b aus m Nanetta by Tom Moore—Brunette 13-3 1-2
13 Mr W Moran's b aus m La France by Beauchamp—Fairy 14-0

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

The Exeter Stakes Distance—7 furlongs First Entries 14
15 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics
16 Mr J D's ch aus h Misrule
17 Mr S F Reynold's ch aus m Loch Clieveden 6 years or aged
18 Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Peninsular 5 years
19 Do br aus g Henry 6 years
20 Mr W A Bankier's b aus g Roscommon 6 years
21 Mr J Gove's ch aus g Chillagoe 5 years
The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse Distance—1 1-4 miles First Entries 8
9 Mr A R Apcar's b a h Turkish Flag II 13-3
The Dealers' Plate Distance—1 mile First Entries 19
11 Messrs Moostapha bin Talib, Cowasjee Burjorjee and Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Tigris 13-3 1-2
The Asiatic Stakes Distance—6 furlongs First Entries 11
12 Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboob 13-2
The Stewards' Purse Distance—5 furlongs First Entries 8
9 Mr J D's br aus m Acme 14-0
10 Mr A Sattar's b aus m Beccies 13-3 3-4
11 Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan 13-2 1-2
12 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14-0
13 Mr T C Naples' b aus m Nanette 13-3 1-2

FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY

The Mahaluxhmi Stakes Distance—1 mile First Entries 9
10 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics
11 Mr J D's ch aus h Misrule
12 Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Peninsular 5 years
13 Mr W A Bankier's b aus g Roscommon 6 years
14 Mr J Gove's ch aus g Chillagoe 5 years
15 Mr A Sattar's br c n Scamlat
16 Mr Iskunder's b aus g Planet
17 H H Aga Khan and Aga S S Shah's br aus g Firecracker 5 years
18 Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Fitzeros 6 years
The Town Plate Distance—8 furlongs First Entries 12
13 Messrs Moostapha bin Talib, Cowasjee Burjorjee and Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Tigris 13-3 1-3
The Midget Plate Distance—7 furlongs First Entries 12
13 Mr A R Amar's b a h Turkish Flag—II 13-3
14 Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboob 13-2
The Lawn Stakes Distance—5 furlongs. First Entries 5
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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUND NUT.

THE final memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of Bombay states :—The cultivation of the groundnut crop is practically confined in this Presidency to the British districts of the Deccan, Belgaum of the Karnatak and the adjoining Native States. For the British districts the reported area stands at about 44,600 acres, which is 14 per cent. short of last year's area and about 07 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years. Sholapur and Belgaum show some increase over last year's area. This is attributed to seasonable rain for sowing and to the timely supply of water from canals. In Satara the decrease is partly attributed to the damage done to the crop by disease during the last five years. Elsewhere the decrease is due to the deficiency of rain at the time of sowing and to short supply of water in wells. Damage by rats has been reported from five talukas in Khandesh and one of Poona. The crop has been diseased in three talukas of Sholapur. The crop is fair in Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Belgaum and in irrigated land; elsewhere in poor condition. The estimated outturn comes to 27,000 tons, which is about 11 per cent. in excess of last year's crop, but 26 per cent. under the average of the previous three years. The Native States return about 16,700 acres under the crop or 33 per cent. over last year's and about 7 per cent. over the average of the previous three years. Rain for sowing was timely, but later on the crop suffered somewhat from deficiency of moisture. Disease has been reported from Akalkot and Miraj. The estimated outturn comes to 10,700 tons or nearly two and two-fifth times that of last year.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The final memorandum on the Bombay Sesamum Crop states :—The increase in area, over that reported in October last, is due principally to the receipt of more complete information. The decrease in parts of Sind is attributed to corrections in areas already reported.

The total area is returned at 7 1-4 lakhs acres, which is about 13 per cent. short of last year's, and 11 per cent. under the average of the preceding ten years. The increase in parts of Gujarat and Karnatak, due to favourable rains for sowing, has not been sufficient to counterbalance the large deficit elsewhere, which is mainly due to the scantiness of sowing rains in the Presidency proper and to low inundation in Sind.

The outturn, estimated at 56,600 tons, is only half of last year's outturn and 40 per cent. under the average of the preceding ten years. In Gujarat and Gujarat States, which usually contribute 31 per cent. to the total area and 60 per cent. to the yield, the season was very unfavourable owing to the failure of late rains, and the crop is estimated to yield only half the average outturn. In the North Deccan, too, the crop suffered to some extent from the same cause and in Sind from deficiency of water-supply.

Gujarat.—Area 31,000 acres ; 21 per cent. over last year's and 30 per cent. above the average. The decrease in Surat and Kaira is only apparent, the area sown here last year being considerably in excess of the average. Elsewhere favourable rains before sowing induced larger sowings particularly in Broach, where sesamum replaced jowar damaged by rats. The late rains failed and the crop mostly withered particularly in the north. South Gujarat received a few showers in October and here it improved to some extent. Considerable damage by rats and locusts was done to the crop and in places it had to be fed to cattle. The estimated outturn comes to 4,000 tons or less than half the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 310,000 acres ; 17 per cent below the last year's and 11 per cent. under the average. The increase in Baroda, where sesamum replaced jowar and other crops damaged by rats, and in "Other States," where early rains were favourable, was insufficient to make up the deficit in Kathiawar and Cutch brought about by absence of seasonable sowing rain. As in British districts, the crop suffered from absence of late rains and ravages of rats and locusts. The crop is estimated to yield about 24,500 tons of the oil-seeds or about half of the average.

Deccan.—Area 154,000 acres ; 21 per cent. below last year's and 6 per cent. under the average. The decrease is general. It is partly nominal and due to larger area than usual being placed under the crop in the previous season and partly to the deficiency of rain for sowing. The crop though improved in places by September-October rains suffered from insufficiency of moisture in the south and west of Khandesh, north of Nasik, west of Ahmednagar and north and east of Sholapur. Damage by rats and insects had been reported from four talukas of Khandesh and disease from one taluka of Sholapur. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was fair. In parts of Khandesh the early crop was injured by rain after harvest. The yield is estimated at 15,200 tons or 24 per cent. below the average.

Deccan States.—Area 1,400 acres, less than two-thirds of the average. Rain for sowing was deficient and preference was given to the growth of food-grains in Akalkot. The crop suffered from want of rain after sowing and is estimated to yield only 33 tons of the oil-seed.

Karnatak.—Area 46,000 acres ; 4 per cent. under last year's but 6 per cent. over the average. The increase in Belgaum and Dharwar is due to seasonable sowing rain. In Bijapur early rains were deficient and only a little more than one-third of last year's area was placed under the crop. Here, as also in the eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, the crop suffered from the prolonged break in August. The September-October rains, however, benefited the crop to some extent, where it had not been hopelessly damaged. The yield is estimated at 4,200 tons or slightly in excess of the average.

Karnatak States.—10,700 acres ; 48 per cent. above last year's but 10 per cent. in defect of the average. The increase is mainly in Sangli and Miraj, where rain for sowing was timely. The crop suffered from deficiency of subsequent rains and is expected to yield 980 tons or 9 per cent. short of the average.

Konkan.—Area 19,000 acres ; up to last year's area but 8 per cent. short of the average. The crop suffered slightly from deficiency of late rains. It is, however, estimated to yield 2,300 tons or 9 per cent. over the average.

Konkan States.—Area 5,000 acres ; 28 per cent. below the average. The decrease in Savantvadi is due to deficient rain at the time of sowing. The crop suffered as in neighbouring British districts from absence of late rains. The yield is estimated at 260 tons of the oil-seed.

Sind.—Area 60,000 acres ; 9 per cent. below last year's and 35 per cent. under the average. Thar and Parkar shows a small increase owing to extended cultivation on the newly topened sections of the Jamrao Canal. The decrease in Upper Sind Frontier District is attributed to losses sustained by cultivators owing to last year's crop being damaged by locusts. The decrease in Karachi and Shikarpur is partly due to the transfer of some of their talukas to form the new district of Larkhana. Elsewhere low inundation at the time of sowing did not permit fuller sowings. The crop also did not fare well owing to the deficiency of water-supply. The outturn is estimated at 5,400 tons or 43 per cent. below the average.

Sind State.—Khairpur has 4,400 acres under the crop, which is estimated to yield 339 tons.

BULLYING GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EAST.

To engineers China presents the most magnificent field that has ever been opened to them. Yet in the first engineering need of China—railways—where are we, and what have we to show ? Besides the Imperial railways of North China—a splendid record of British work (though a Chinese undertaking)—which we are apparently allowing ourselves to be bullied out of inch by inch and mile by by mile—we can show nothing. The Peking-Hankow Railway, the only open mileage of which was also built by British engineers, is in the hands of a Franco-Belgian syndicate with a district Russian backing; the concession in the Anglo-American extension of this from the Yangtse to Canton sold to the same Franco-Belgian syndicate. The right of building railways in Shantung is in the hands of the Germans, by our own unsolicited gift. The short Chinese Imperial line in Shanghai was built by Germans. The projected Anglo-German line—Tientsin to Chinkiang—is forgotten. The provision of railways to the Upper Yangtse provinces is in the hands of the French ; the Burma-China line persistently squashed ; the various Yangtse Valley projects apparently as far from actualising anything as ever.

Nor is this wholly due to present chaos in China, for the Russians, French, and Belgians are at work and keeping their lines going. The interests of all these enterprises are firmly backed and furthered in every way by Continental governments, who realise that such enterprises though carried on in distant countries and by private companies, are of immense value to the countries whose nationals undertake them. Little as the English wish or care, as a rule, to rely on official help in their enterprises, yet so strong is the desire to oust as from the coming harvest in China, that by official help alone can we hope to maintain our rights there. This strong backing is need if we are to acquire concessions, but it is also needed if we are to raise capital in this country of railways. If, for instance, we give up the Shan Hai Kwan-Niuchwang Railway, or the siding ground at Tientsin, on any reasoning of Russia whatever, who in England will feel safe in investing a penny in any similar undertaking ? But, given such protection is preserving common rights of property, there is no fear of the commercial results. Given a fully settled and peopled country, lean trading customs and interests well established, ample mineral and agricultural wealth, and the cheapest material and cheapest and most intelligent labour in the world and there is little fear of dividends failing but every certainty of their ample increase.—"Engineering."

CHILI AND ARGENTINA.

WILL THEY GO TO WAR ?

WILL Chili and Argentina really go to war ? Disputes amongst South American States must not always be taken seriously, otherwise the peace of the world would be disturbed to a greater extent than it is. Young comparatively and impetuous they have yet much to learn in the arts of diplomacy before they can take their places amongst the orderly communities of mankind. Pin-pricks, however insignificant, always seem to inflame the tender hide of these infant States, and in their annoyance they at once reach out for their rifles. They will no doubt lose much of this sensitiveness as they grow in experience. Meantime in their differences, however slight, there lurks a certain danger of a big conflagration in South America, and on that account they can never be treated with unconcern. Nevertheless, the seriousness of the situation is often made to appear much more alarming than it really is. A great deal of what is cabled from American sources may be discounted.

There are very few people in this country, we suppose, who have taken much interest in the dispute between Chili and Argentina, or who could say off-hand what these two States are quarrelling over. Those who have taken the trouble to ascertain the cause must have been struck by its ridiculously insignificant nature. But it is thoroughly typical. There has been a long standing dispute between Argentina and Chili as to their respective boundaries —this is ever a fruitful source of trouble—and eventually it was agreed to submit the matter to the arbitration of Great Britain. A commission would in due course have visited the disputed territory and made an inspection prior to calling evidence in the matter. In the interval, however, the two States are reported to have nearly come to blows over the Chilian occupation of the land whose ownership the commission had been appointed to decide. The Chilian version is that it would have been impossible for the members of the commission to carry out their duties with comfort unless roads had been made through the forests that form part of the territory under consideration, and that the Chilian Government, with no ulterior motive, commenced the work of clearing away the trees. Argentina as once asked for an explanation. That given by Chili did not at all satisfy her, and the immediate evacuation of the territory was demanded in the first instance at least. It was in vain that Chili pointed out that in the event of the award going to Argentina the latter would have some splendid roads without having spent a penny on them. Evacuation or war were the only alternatives. When the excitement had died down somewhat, negotiations were entered into between the two States. They have not been concluded yet, but even these hot-headed countries will probably see the foolishness of "throwing away the scabbard" on such a comparatively trifling matter. The dispute might be settled in five minutes if they—as they ought to under the circumstances—agreed either to divide the labour and expense of making the roads or let the whole thing alone.

THE CHILIAN ATTITUDE.

We learn from an official Chilian source in London that Chili accepts the position of affairs as stated by Argentina, and that Chili is likely to agree to the matter being arbitrated upon by Great Britain, although no authorised communication to that effect has up to the present been received. We are further informed that in the course of the negotiations Argentina accepted the explanation put forward by Chili on the roadmaking question, and practically agreed to allow the work to be proceeded with. The present serious position has been brought about by another matter. Argentina seems to consider it necessary to maintain a police force in the disputed territory. Ever since the boundary dispute was referred to arbitration Chili has made repeated requests for the withdrawal of that force, and quite recently she pressed for a compliance with her demand. Argentina has, however, taken up a determined attitude, and the negotiations in consequence have fallen through. This, it is held, nullifies any agreement with regard to the presence of Chilian workmen in the disputed land, and both questions will therefore now have to be considered by the arbitrators in the event of Chili accepting that method of settlement. In well-informed Chilian circles the idea of war is scouted.

It may be added that the Arbitration Commission appointed by Great Britain to decide the frontiers is presided over by Lord Macnaghten, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary of the House of Lords. The case for Argentina has reached London, but the Chilian case has not yet been presented.

ANTI-CHILIAN DEMONSTRATION AT BUENOS AYRES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A despatch from Bueno Ayres to the "Herald" states that a large mob yesterday attacked the Chilian Legation in that city, shouting "Down with Chili," but that the rioters were checked by the police before they could do any damage.—Reuter.

New York, Dec. 23.—The following despatch from Buenos Ayres has been received here :

"Senor Subercaseaux, the Chilian Minister here, has received no instructions as regards his course of action.

El Pais, in an article on the situation, says : 'It was possible some time ago to submit the whole matter to arbitration, but now it is impossible. The decision of an arbitrator could not be given before two years, and the countries could not remain for that length of time on a war footing. Therefore a radical solution of the question is necessary.' 'El Pais' advises Argentina to invite Chili to accept a direct and immediate arrangement, or to be prepared for war. The British Minister had a long conference with President Roca yesterday evening.

The Argentine fleet has been divided into four divisions. It will take part in extensive Manœuvres in January. The two principal divisions are ready to go to sea at the first signal. The Minister of War has informed the President that he is able to transport 80,000 troops to the frontier within forty-eight hours. It is estimated that the maintenance of the Army which will be mobilised by February 5, will involve an annual expenditure of 65,000,000 piastres. About 8,000 men are already enrolled in the Uruguayan Volunteer Legion.

A despatch from Santiago states that President Riesco has declared that the recall of Senor Portela, the Argentine Minister, cannot have serious consequences, as in returning to Argentina he is only taking advantage of leave of absence granted him. The President further expresses his confidence that the negotiations will shortly have a pacific result.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	7	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	21	7	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	5	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tar Jeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	3	0	6
Hospitals	0	7	13
Total	43	30	118
Same date last year	67	63	180

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	9	5
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	8	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	8	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tar Jeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	7	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	20
Total	39	34	129
Total plague deaths to date	101,792	88,473	
Same date last year	57	45	180

ON Monday night a band of Afridis attacked two villages Nowdeh, and Abdarah, which are about a mile from Peshawer, and looted many of the houses. They were all well armed and consequently the inhabitants of the villages were unable to offer any resistance. In one house, however, a man and two women endeavoured to oppose their entrance, and were shot by the assailants. The two women were called on the spot, and the man lies in a critical condition.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.
Poona, 10th January 1902.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.—Major C F Grantham 2nd in Command to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Major (Temporary Lieut-Colo) A Phayre, on leave out of India, or until further orders. Major F J M Edwards D S O 2nd Sqdn Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major Grantham.

Meywar Bhil Corps.—Cap H L Goodenough Sqdn Comdr and 2nd in Command Deoli Irregular Force to be Wing Commander and 2nd in Command vice Major C H Dawson, appointed Commandant.

Deoli Irregular Force.—Capt F C L Waller Wing Officer to be Sqdn Comdr and 2nd in Command vice Capt H L Goodenough appointed to the Meywar Bhil Corps.

Local Outposts.—Capt da Vera Condon I M S to the Medical charge vice Capt F A Smith I M S transferred to the Foreign Dept.

Lieut C H Mowbray Double Coy Officer 10th Bombay L I to be Asst Recruiting Staff Officer for Marathas and Deccani Mahomedans with effect from the 30th Dec 1901.

The undermentioned Officers from British Regiments posted to the Bombay Command will on arrival in India be attached as Supernumeraries to the Battalions specified with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieut F H Humphreys 2nd Battn Worcestershire Regt to 1st Battn Cheshire Regt ; Lieut C E Borton 1nd Battn West Riding Regt to 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt ; 2nd Lieut Leslie Edwards D S O 1st Battn Royal Welsh Fusiliers to 2nd Battn Royal Scots ; 2nd Lieut J F Parkin Army Service Corps to 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt ; 2nd Lieut W N Thomson, 2nd Battn Highland L I to 2nd Battn Oxfordshire L I ; 2nd Lieut W O R Savage ; 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt to 1st Battn West Yorkshire Regt ; 2nd Lieut W Campbell, 1st Battn Highland L I to 2nd Battn Royal Scots and 2nd Lieut G O Rice, 2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers to 1st Battn of Rangers.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieut-Col C Seymour having been transferred from the Bengal Command is posted to the Mhow Dist and is appointed to the Medical charge of Station Hospital Mhow.

The Govt of India have decided that when there are not less than two units located together at the same station viz, two batteries or companies of artillery or one battery or company of artillery and one Company of British Infantry the Non-Commissioned Officer performing the duties of Provost-Sergt shall be granted an allowance of Rs 10 a month.

Article 1182-V Army Regulations, India Vol I Part I will be altered accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified as stated at the half-yearly examination in modern languages held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October :—

Russia.—Qualified to be Interpreter—Capt B R Daunt 22nd Bo Infy.

Fit to go to Russian—Lieut J H W Morgan Meywara Battn

French.—Qualified to be Interpreter—Lieut V G Menzies 6th Bo Cavy.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Lieut C E B Robinson Staff Corps 4th Double Coy Commander 17th Bo Infy for one year. Pension Service eighth year commenced 10th Oct 1901.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—Royal Field Artillery 32nd Battery—Lieut K H Gregory out of India from 23rd Dec 1901 to 8th March 1902 on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No 102 of 1901, Royal Army Medical Corps—Col R C Eaton out of India for six months on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For examination of a witness.

522-01—Smetham B and N—A T Laing and another vs W Stephens and others—Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

145-01—Jehangir and S—Manockbai widow vs Shapurjee Muncherjee Madon and others—Mulla and M.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khunddrao Pandurung vs Dayabhov Narayen and others—Smetham B and N.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

3-01—Crawford and Co—Mahadoo Crushnajee Chidle vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.

4-01—Mathubhai J and R—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena vs Keshavlal Jugjeewan—Mansuklal D and J.

5-01—Mulla and M—Alli Mahomed Elias vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.

8-01—Payne G S and M—Harpratai widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.

12-01—Daphtary and S—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Manockvahoo widow—Madhowjee V.

35-01—Bhashunker and K—Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and others vs Gordhundas Nursey and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.

2-01—Mulla and M—Withaidas Laljee vs Thakar Liladhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.

14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.

18-01—Nanu and H—Shrinbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Leher—Kanga and P.

20-01—D D Romer—Vishnu B Kanekar vs Krishna B Mahadeshvar D and F.

15-01—Unwala and P—Soohabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other K and Patel

23-01—D and J—Hirjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L.

27-01—C and V—Vaidya—Lukhamsey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karpal—M J and M

23-01—N M Cama—Bhaichund Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and other—B and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Consent Decree.

414-00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Gatubai alias Kesserbai Narotum Munjee—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

573-00—Captain and V—Mulla Mahomed Penkar and others vs Khadizabibi widow and others F P Pavri and Captain and V and Payne G S and M—Part heard.

588-00—In person—Sucoaram Limbaje vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B and N.

Commercial Causes.

710-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and others vs Balchand Kaniram—Matubhai J and M

773-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and another vs Poonjia Jairam and others—Smitham B and N.

Long Causes.

22-01—Payne G S and M—George Arnold Charpie and others vs Frederich Sahla—Dikshit and D.

631-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Habib Haji Moosa vs Cassam Habib and others—Little and Co and Mulla and M.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardaseer Spencer vs Fazul Peer Mahomed and others—M J and M and P G and S.

222-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others Thakoredas and Co.

230-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Dossabhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.

161-01—Payne G S and M—Javerbai Widow and others vs Kalla Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.

523-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.

378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.

299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.

255-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kesshar Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

585-90—Mansuklal D and J—Shrichund Jetha and others vs Dumoo Gopal and others—Shamrao and K, P G S and M.

329-90—Ardeshir H D and Co—Poonumchand Karamchund vs The Hitwarda Cotton Mills Co—Matubhai J and M.

117-90—Mulla and M—Tricumdas Hemraj vs Tulsidas Hemraj—Little and Co.

676-90—Payne G S and M—Rajunbhoy Jooma vs Meghjibhoy Mahomed and another—Crawford B and Co.

737-90—Edgelow G and W—Cassum Noormahomed vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Naik and H.

525-01—In person—Moya Mahomed Kuyamoodin vs Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Kuiwa and others—Captain and V.

569-01—Payne G S and M—Godavribai vs Dwarkadas Lallobhov and another—Smetham B and N.

570-01—Mantri and B—Revabai vs Balkrishna Keshav Naik —J and R.

368-01—Bhashunker and K—Khoja Moladina Laljee and another vs Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajun Laljee and others—Payne G S and M.

519-01—Payne G S and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs The Tapidas Varjidas S and W Company—Chitnis and M.

531-01—N M Cama—Shamjeebhai Dayu vs Rahimtoola Cassum—Payne G S and M.

551-01—H Dayabhai—Thobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W.

486-01—Dabtary and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs Trikumjee Shewjee and another—Malubhai J and M.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Examination of a Witness at 2-30 p.m.

1179—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vs The Bombay Tramway Company and others—Roughton and B.

1181—Roughton and E—The Bombay Tramway Company vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ONE of the principal physical advantages of the cycle is that it enables one to obtain exercise without fatigue, though, of course, fatigue can be had for the asking. This assumption has recently been verified by an ingenious German physiologist, Dr. L. Zuntz, who took the trouble to collect the air expired by a cyclist for analysis. He found that when travelling at the rate of fifteen kilometres an hour the energy expended by the cyclist is 10 per cent. in excess of that liberated by a pedestrian walking at the rate of six kilometres an hour, while at twenty kilometres an hour the energy expended is close upon twice as great as that of the six-kilometrean-hour pedestrian. This extraordinary consumption of energy, associated as it is with comparatively slight fatigue, indicates cycling as the pastime par excellence for the obese. In common with most forms of muscular exercise, cycling diminishes the amount of sugar in the urine of diabetes ; and in moderate degrees of anæmia cycling markedly stimulates hæmatosis by actuating metabolism. Its usefulness in the latter direction is limited by the ability of the weakened organism to have recourse thereto. Speaking generally, whenever a person is strong enough to take walking exercise moderate indulgence on the cycle is permissible, not excepting persons suffering from heart disease, other than aortic who are able to ride. Learning to ride is quite another matter and it presents special dangers to cardiac and elderly persons on account of the excitement and risk of physical injury associated with the first attempts at attaining equilibrium on wheels.

One day George Stephenson, seeing a train drawn by one of his locomotives, asked of a friend, "What makes that train go ?" "The engine," was the reply. "But what moves the engine ?" "The steam." "And what makes the steam ?" "The coal." "But what has produced the coal ?" His friend remained silent for a moment after this unforeseen question, and Stephenson replied to it in a word—"The sun." And, in fact, the whole earth is the gift of the sun. . . . Now we can ask regarding the sun a fourfold question. What is the quantity of heat that it sends to the earth is the quantity that it sends out into space ; what is its temperature, that enables it to produce such enormous effects ; and finally, how is its heat kept up and preserved ? It is not difficult to measure the quantity of heat that the sun pours on the earth. Herschel found, at the Cape of Good Hope, that in one minute a vertical sun could melt a layer of ice 0·1915 millimetre (about 1-125 inch) thick. Pouillet, trying the same experiment at Paris, obtained the figures 0·1786. There is a difference between the two, but it is easy to explain it by the difference of permeability of the atmosphere and by local conditions. If we take the average, or 0·1850, we reach the result that in one hour the sun's heat is capable of melting a layer of ice 1·11 centimetres (about 1-2 inch) thick. But this value is much below the truth. We measure thus only the effect produced by the sun's heat on the surface of the ground ; now to reach us the rays must traverse the atmosphere, which abstracts a great part of the heat. This is shown by experiments made at various heights. . . . . If, then, we could do away with the atmosphere, the earth would receive on its surface almost twice as much heat as it does now. If we could distribute this unformmty, the amount received in one year would be sufficient to liquenfy a shell of ice 30 metres (nearly 100 feet) thick around the entire globe.

The inventor, Mr. Barriol, styles his product "manufactured carbide," and it is made as follows:—A hot solution is employed composed of about 100 litres of linseed oil, 50 of petroleum, 3 to 4 kilogrammes of wax, 1 litre of alcohol, and 1 of Japan varnish. Oil can be replaced by any fatty material, petroleum by some bituminous substance, or one which has the same properties at petroleum, schist, &c. The carbide to be manufacured is placed in a wire basket and dipped into this solution for 1 1-2 minute, after which it is taken out and left until quite dry on a dripping board.

Dr. A. S. Woodward, who has been connected with the Department of geology in the British Museum for eighteen years, and has been assistant keeper since 1894, has been appointed to the keepership vacant by the resignation of Dr. Henry Woodward. Though a namesake, the new keeper is no relation of his predecessor in office.

Paris has no luck with its rats. A year ago the Municipal Council voted £200 for the work of destruction in the public buildings. That money has already vanished, without the rats being apparently "one penny the worse." They multiply and abound as if nothing had ever been attempted against them. Science is now to arm itself against the rodents. Extensive experiments are being undertaken in trapping and poison substances, and as soon as definite results are secured a war of extermination against vermin will be waged.

"Less than a cent a word" is the rate at which competition is threatened with the Transatlantic cable companies and their sixpence a word. This, at all events, is what we gather from an "Express" telegram from St. John's, which reports that Mr. Marconi lunched with the Governor. In reply to a speech from the Governor, Mr. Marconi said that nowhere had he received greater encouragement than in Newfoundland. He spoke of the future of wireless telegraphy, asserting that the rate to England would be less than a cent a word. Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the well-known electrician and inventor of the telephone bearing his name, is reported to be so impressed with Mr. Marconi's work that he has offered the latter the use of his estate at Cape Breton for farther wireless experiments. The Canadian Government has, it is reported, invited Mr. Marconi to Ottawa, and has also offered to pay the cost of his experiments. Mr. Marconi has accepted the offer. According to an "Express" correspondent, he will confer with the Government and then return to Cape Breton Island, and there erect a station to try to receive a message from Cornwall. Mr. Paget is coming in the "Sardinian" to England with the object of obtaining heavier apparatus for Cape Breton. Mr. Kemp accompanies Mr. Marconi, who will return to St. John's next March, when he hopes the trouble with the Anglo-American Company will be settled.

Is plum pudding indigestible ? No, says "The Medical Press and Circular, it is not. Our contemporary's teaching on the subject is worth quoting at this season : Truth to say, and speaking with a full sense of responsibility that lies in the utterances of medical journal upon so important a matter, plum pudding is not to be denied save by the weakest of stomachs. The mere fact of the prolonged boiling that is part and parcel of the solemn rites of the kitchen carries the pudding far on the road to the digestion that is the ultimate goal and end of its existence. Christmas pudding in a word, is digestible enough to suit all mankind, except, perhaps, in the extremes of infancy and old age. But—and here comes the saving clause—it must ever be borne in mind that the harmfulness of good cheer lies more in quantity than in quality. To our mind little harm, we repeat, is done by good sound, solid, well-boiled, and well-served English plum pudding. When the icing of dishes is thrust away pell-mell on top of a vast medley of meats and drinks then there can be little wonder if Nature resents the outrage on her arrangements as Minister of the Interior of mankind.

In an address at the Stepney Borough Museum, Lord Avebury recently spoke on his experiments to test the intelligence of animals. In particular he referred to his favourite ants, and showed how these small insects set an example which human kind might well follow. Wishing to see how ants would treat the drunken members of their community, he tried to induce 25 ants from one nest and 25 from another to take sufficient alcohol to make themselves intoxicated. They refused, and so were bathed in alcohol till they were drunk. Then the 50 intoxicated ants were placed in one of the nests. The other inhabitants, after examining them, carefully picked out the drunken strangers and dropped them into a neighbouring water butt. The 25 drunken friends they carried to a remote part of the nest, there to sleep themselves sober.

A new terror is added to life by the announcement that the telephone has been laid on to the dining-tables in a New York hotel, so that the visitors can use them, "while eating." The inmates of our nurseries will have yet another prohibition added to the many things which they "mustn't" do now : "You must never telephone with your mouth full!" By the way, the telephone may ere long be treated dramatically. We all know that Ibsen wrote a play on the main-drainage, and our own heading, "The Telephone Betrayal," suggests a drama of tragic pathos that would call out Mrs. Patrick Campbell's highest powers.

EVERY WEAK MAN

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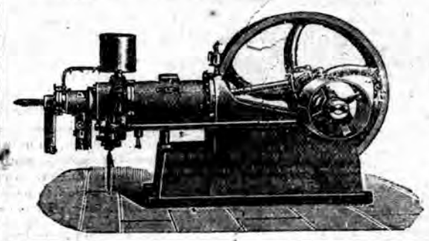

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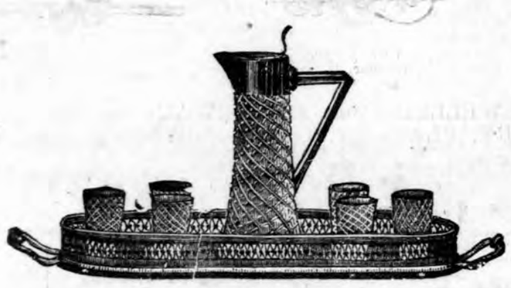

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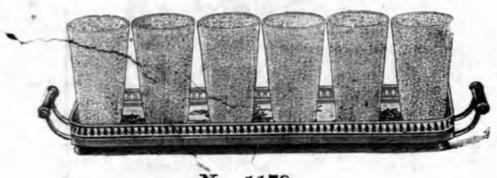

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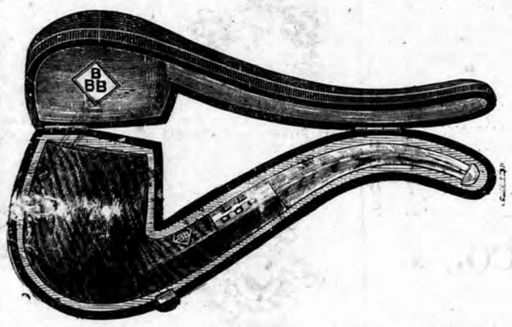

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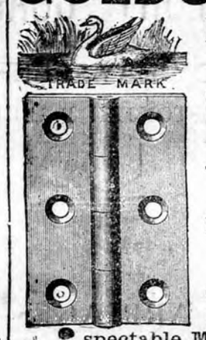

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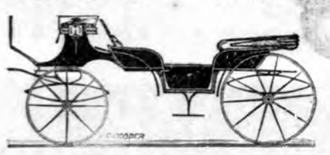

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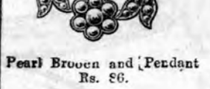

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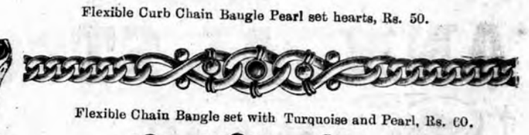

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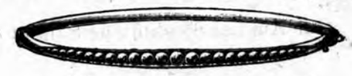

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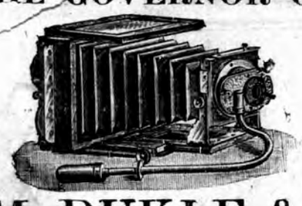

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